DRUG&CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

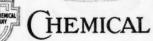
VOLUME XI,

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1922

No. 17



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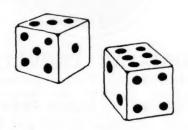
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New York, N.Y.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 17

[OCTOBER 25, 1922

THE PUBLIC BE TOLD

Many Americans know that there are more Germans in Hoboken, N. J., than in Hamburg, Germany. But few know there are more chemicals than leather in the shoes on their feet.

Most Americans know that there are more automobiles produced in Detroit than in any other city in the world. But few know that the greatest electro-chemical industry in the whole world is at Niagara Falls.

That our American steel and coal production are great, vital, basic industries is common knowledge; but how very few know that there is no manufactured article from a lead pencil to a locomotive that is not made out of chemicals or treated with chemicals.

The great majority of us know something of the value of our great crops of wheat, corn and cotton; but only a small minority know that the value of American chemical products is greater than all three added together.

We hear much of the scientific progress of medicine and agriculture; little of the chemicals upon which much of this progress is founded. Our modern civilization is often discussed, but with almost no realization that the very root of all our industrial activity, the foundation of our material prosperity; the basis of our food-supply is chemical. We are living veritably in an era of chemicals and the average American does not know it.

If he did know it; if he had any faint conception of how dependent he is upon chemicals for his clothes, his house, his newspaper and books, his food, his medicine, everything he has and uses, he would have a lively interest in the welfare of the American chemical industry. In a score of obvious ways, such recognition would be of inestimable value to the science of chemistry and to the great industry that applies this science to practical, every day, economic needs. He can—and he ought to be—taught something of the tremendous importance of chemicals. "The public be told" is a good working motto for all connected with the industry that produces chemicals.

No task approaches this one either in its importance or in the great and permanent benefits that would result. No task is more necessary. It affects not only every chemical company, but also every stockholder, every chemist, every chemical salesman, every day laborer in a chemical plant. Every branch and section of the chemical industry should unite in a campaign on behalf of the "master-key industry." Every scientific and commercial chem-

ical organization ought to join in doing this work and doing it well. It requires co-operative effort under the co-ordinating direction of a competent, expert, chemical propagandist.

KEEP THE BRAKES ON BUSINESS

While many manufacturers are expanding gradually as the demand for their products increases, the majority of the companies and firms that are building new plants are financing the operations with their own capital and not making any unusual demands upon the banks for loans. This condition of affairs indicates caution and control of any optimistic feelings raised by low interest rates and theral afters of credit by banks competing for business. The National City Bank says:

"One reason for doubting that the country will swing readily into another inflationary jamboree is that so little time has elapsed since the last one. Wounds are still fresh, memories are vivid, and, moreover, there are many people with whom recuperation has not proceeded so far as to enable them to play an aggressive part in a new movement. History repeats itself in matters of this kind, but usually with intervals which provide a considerable group of new actors. There would seem to be reason to believe that most of the business men who passed through the experiences of 1920 and 1921 will want to make a very careful study of probabilities before they commit themselves to extensive obligations on a level of prices much above the present one.'

The gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks are at the highest point in their history, and while exchange rates are favorable to the United States gold will continue to flow into the country, making the extension of credit an easy matter if the demand increases. Only the hard common sense of American business men can prevent the speculative element from boosting prices again to war-time figures. It is evident that such a situation is looked upon with disfavor because it would mean a subsequent reaction and depression like the one through which the business world has passed within the last two years. Buyers are still holding back and purchasing in small quantities for immediate requirements.

Inflation of prices which would lead to wild speculation is not probable, but the tendency is being held in check by conservative leaders and by the fact that the speculative interests have not sufficient collateral to put up for loans with which to swing large deals. How long this condition will last is uncertain, but bankers and captains of

industry hope to keep the brakes on speculative business and prevent any inflation of prices not based upon supply and demand. Borrowers for speculative purposes will be frowned upon, and only legitimate enterprises encouraged.

PURE FABRICS AS WELL AS PURE DRUGS

While the discussion of the French-Capper bill, pending in Congress, which provides that every yard of cloth purporting to contain any wool shall be plainly stamped to show the percentage of virgin wool, shoddy, cotton and silk, is very general and the arguments far from the point, the situation is so similar to that in drugs before the passage of the Pure Food and Drugs Act that a comparison is valuable. The opponents of the Pure Fabrics bill meet the arguments of the advocates of better business methods by declaring that the enforcement of such an act would require a Government inspector in every establishment handling fabrics; that the bill is class legislation; that it would increase the cost of clothing; that the word "Virgin" applied to pure wool is as misleading as "shoddy" which also means wool, although there are many grades from the good quality obtained by reworking the wool from sweaters to the quality obtained from old. clothes.

These arguments do not offer good business reasons for not telling the truth in announcements concerning fabrics, either in the labels or in the advertisements for sales to the public. No shoddy is sold as second-hand or reworked wool. It is sold unidentified and under the name "wool." Alexander Walker, president of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America says: "Permitting the public to believe that a second-hand article is new, or that a substitute is the genuine, is a fraud."

The Pure Food and Drugs Act was passed to make it compulsory to identify substitutes and adulterants in order to protect the public against the fraud of misrepresenting a substitute as the genuine article. Many substitutes are valuable and desirable, but this fact does not lessen the necessity for compulsory legislation identifying the substitute. No certificate of quality is given to pure foods or drugs, but the substitute cannot be passed off upon the public as the pure drug. Why the same law which guarantees purity in food and drugs sold should not apply to clothing is not made clear by the opponents of the Pure Fabrics bill, and the cry that taxes will be increased to provide revenue to pay a vast army of inspectors to enforce the act is not a very strong argument against it. The public has a right to protection against fraud, and the Pure Food and Drugs Act is a practical example of what can be done to put them on their guard against misrepresentation.

"Germans Getting Their Teeth Into Africa" is the startling headline over a despatch from Washington. The eager reader looking for new war alarms learns from the text of the article that the German have taken advantage of the high cost of American goods and are selling the South Africans a larger percentage of—teeth made in Germany.

Many Men: Many Minds

"The way of trangressors is hard."-Proverbs, Old Testament.

We understand now why King Cole was a merry old soul.—Financial America.

"Let us make hay while the sun shines."—Miguel de Cervantes, 1547-1616, in "Don Quixote."

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide."—James Russell Lowell, 1819-1891.

It takes 69,500 miles of gas mains to supply 4,600 cities, towns and villages with gas service.

Such are the vast possibilities of chemistry for life or death, that every man, woman and child should be vitally interested in the proper protection of our chemical independence.—Clinical Medicine.

With 17clb. duty on citric acid, 7clb. on acetate of lime, 25 per cent on oils lemon and orange, and 14clb. on almonds, somebody from California certainly had the Washington tariff-makers well in hand.

The point of view of the buyer changes a good deal with the increase or decrease in his buying power, and ordinarily his inclination to purchase usually keeps pace with his ability to do so. During the war the inclination frequently ran ahead of the ability but for present and the immediate future it is likely that the reverse will be true, and that moderation and caution in purchasing will be the prevailing sentiment—Archer Wall Douglas in "Boston Transcript."



DEADLY LOGIC

Lord Robert Cecil. "Painful as the thought may be, yet if
the League of Nations is to prevent war and all its chemical
horrors it must use the best chemical means to do so."
(Proceeds to invent the most diabolical air-bomb.)
F'Something might be done by making air forces special
weapons which the League would have the right to call upon in
order to carry out its duties under the Covenant."—Lord Robert
Cecil at Geneva.]—From "Punch"

Why Wood Chemicals are Higher

Advances of Past Two Months on Formaldehyde, Acetone and Allied Products Average 331/3 Per Cent

S INCE AUG. 9, when the 95 per cent and 97 per cent grades of wood alcohol advanced three cents per gallon, the entire line of chemicals, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood, has advanced in price, making current quotations from five to seventy per cent higher than they were the first of August. Most of the upward movement has taken place within three weeks.

In seven weeks the price of 95 and 97 per cent wood alcohols went up 42 cents per gallon; pure methyl and acetone free advanced 35 cents per gallon. Acetone is 6 cents higher, formaldehyde 4¾ cents, hexamethylenetetramine 25 cents, and paraformaldehyde 12½ cents. Acetic acid, 28 per cent, and calcium acetate respectively, 12½ cents and 65 cents per hundredweight higher. A number of basic causes are cited which explain the increased figures.

The wood chemical industry is just emerging from a period of depression perhaps the hardest in its his-After the post-war boom when users of all chemicals began to buy on the hand-to-mouth basis, manufacturers of products made by the destructive distillation of wood, found themselves unable to keep plants running on the small number of orders which were being received. Keen competition, induced through the consumers' attitude, soon started prices on the downgrade. One by one the producing companies closed their plants until only the strongest continued to operate. These finally joined the others in a general shut down or operated on greatly reduced schedules.

For the past eighteen months at least sixty per cent of the wood chemical plants in this country have suspended activities completely. The other forty per cent have been making just enough material to cover orders on hand, and keep running. Consequently when buyers began to enter the market early this Fall, it was practically bare of stocks, in many instances, and manufacturers could not start producing at a moment's notice.

Shortages in spot holdings caused the first strengthening in prices. The subsequent advances which have been made one after the other can be laid at the door of higher manufacturing costs. Manufacturers give the increase in wages and coal prices, and the railroad strike, with its attendant freight embargo, as the causes which have led to higher prices.

Shortage of Wood Cutters

When the general plant shut down occurred several months ago, it was necessary to discharge practically all the wood cutters. These men were soon engaged for constructing roads. In the meantime the immigration restriction act was put into effect, and the class usually employed as day laborers, has not been arriving in such large numbers. It has been very hard for the various firms to obtain sufficient wood cutters, and wages have advanced. A fair average pay, two years ago, was about \$2.50 to \$2.75, according to one of the largest factors among makers. Now the firm is compelled to pay from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, representing an increase of about twenty to twenty-five per cent.

The coal strike increased the cost of fuel. In the past chemical companies could obtain coal at the mines for around \$2 per ton. Now they are paying \$4, an advance of 100 per cent. A certain plant in West Vir-

ginia was forced to meet a much higher figure than \$4 during the worst part of the trouble. Although coal prices are again on the downgrade it is certain that the coal will be higher than in 1921.

The recent railroad strike, also, has exerted some influence on prices of wood chemicals. The embargo declared on certain articles made it necessary for much of the material to be moved other than by rail, which added considerably to the cost. The rail strike will cease to be a factor in time, but while the consuming demand was on the increase, with no rolling stock available to move goods, it played no insignificant part in the upward movement.

Plants To Reopen in November

Many of the larger plants, which are not operating at present plan to resume production on the first of November. A few have wood stocks but none will be able to operate at capacity for a number of weeks, according to agents close to actual working conditions. Although some difficulty is being experienced in getting shipments through, due to lack of cars, the situation is adjusting itself. Some sellers believe the demand for wood products has reached its height, but expect it will continue at the same level throughout the winter.

When asked whether additional advances were expected makers were non-committal. If labor costs do not show further increases, and if the coal problem untangles itself in the near future, the present levels will probably be maintained, with perhaps a few minor changes. On the other hand, if it is impossible to obtain wood cutters, without paying more than the current wage, chemicals obtained from wood will go still higher. Prices are firm at present, and the producers are enjoying the first period of really heavy demand since the slump two years ago.

One of the largest producers of acetate of lime, wood alcohol, and allied products said of the situation:

"Wood chemicals have been selling practically below cost for the last two years. Poor business conditions coupled with extremely low prics have put the industry in a bad position. The present schedule of prices will put us back on a basis which will enable most of the manufacturers to operate on a reasonable margin of profit."

The list printed below contains seven of the most important chemicals produced from wood, with prices on Aug. 1, 1922, and October 23, 1922. The average price on the first of August was 84 cents. On

0

Monday, the 23rd of October, this average had increased to \$1.12, exactly 331/3 per cent higher.

Acetone, CP, A			_	23
drs c/1 wkstb				
Acid Acetic, 28%,				
bbls c/1 wks 100 lbs	2.67	/2		2.80
bblsgal	.55	.56	.97	.99
Alcohol, Wood,				
97%, bblsgal	.57	58	.98	1.00
Pure, methyl, bblsgal				
Acetone free, drsgal				
Calcium Acetate, bags c/1 wks100	1bs	2.35		3.00
Formaldehyde.				
drstb	.70	.72	.95	971/2
Hexamethylenetetramine,				
drstb	.70	.72	.95	.971/2
Paraformaldehyde, cases 1b	.40	.45	.523	2.55
Average inside price	.8	4	1.	12

MUST PAY SYKES ESTATE FOR DYE

A verdict for \$1,446.27 was directed in the Supreme Court last week in favor of Frederick R. Ryan and Hanold E. Field, temporary administrators of the estate of the late Walter F. Sykes, a New York dye importer, against Cramer & Krieg, silk manufacturers, of Paterson. The defendant company, objected to paying for dyes it had purchased from Sykes on the ground that the stuff destroyed some valuable fabrics. The dye was known as "mendola blue," but it was alleged to have turned red when heated in a pressing process.

Cramer & Krieg claimed that they had been obliged to pay damage claims to other firms to whom they sold the improperly dyed silk. The plaintiffs stated that the Paterson firm had mixed the mendola blue with at least seven other ingredients, and, therefore were not in

a position to prove the charge.

FULWELLER WINS GRASELLI MEDAL

The Graselli Medal was awarded to Walter Herbert Fulweller at the regular meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Chemists Club, on Friday. The prize-winning paper was entitled "Chemical Problems in the Gas Industry." Dr. Harlan S. Miner presented the medal to Dr. Fulweller. Walter H. Fulweller was born and educated in Philadelphia. During the war he served in the War Department, specializing in toluene. In his acceptance of the medal, Dr. Fulweller dwelt on the future of the gas industry.

Papers were presented by Erwin W. Felkel, Industrial Fellow of Mellon Institute, and F. E. Hartman on "The Effect of Ozone on Organic Compounds" and "Ozone Generators and the Industrial Application of Ozone."

Automobile bandits kidnapped O. H. Stewart, assistant secretary of the William R. Warner & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers, St. Louis, last week, and escaped with a \$6,000 pay roll, which Stewart was carrying. The robbers drove up to the automobile in which Stewart was riding from a bank to the company's plant, and commanded Stewart to get into their machine. They then drove to the western part of the city where they threw Stewart from the machine.

E. T. Anderson has returned to San Francisco from Canton, China, where he installed the first match making machinery in that country.

THE SEARCH FOR POTASH IN TEXAS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25 .- The United States Geological Survey has issued a statement of the results of samples of cuttings from two wells recently drilled in western Texas, the McDowell well No. 4, in Glasscock County, and the Texon Oil and Land Company's Santa Rita well, in Reagan County. The samples represent cuttings reaching depths of 2,550 and 4,426 feet, respectively, in the two wells.

Besides 9 samples from the McDowell well containing 1.5 per cent of K,O there were 6 samples containing more than 1 per cent but less than 1.5 per cent. Nine other samples contained between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent. Among the samples from the Santa Rita well are 5 that contain between 1 and 1.5 per cent of K₄O. Eighteen other samples, distributed at intervals from the 1,192 to the 1,683 foot levels, contained be-

tween 1 and 1.5 per cent of K.O.

The samples analyzed were taken by standard tools from wells drilled primarily for oil. So many of the conditions attending the sampling are unknown that it is impossible to state whether the potash-bearing zones are a few feet or only a few inches thick. In the Santa Rita well, for example, the original sample taken from the bailer after the drill had cut the beds from 1,316 to 1,325 feet showed 8.29 per cent of potash, equivalent to 10.78 per cent of the soluble salts, yet it cannot be safely inferred that there is a 9 foot bed of potash salts of the stated richness at that horizon. Continuous sampling with core drills will be necessary before accurate data can be obtained.

Core drilling in the region is contemplated in the near future by several companies. The Farmers Oil Company of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is now making a core test near Odessa, in Ector County. At last reports the well was down 900 feet but not deep enough to encounter the salt zones. The samples obtained will be analyzed in the laboratory of the United States Geological Survey. The report continues:

"In recent newspaper accounts the Geological Survey has been accused of maintaining an air of secrecy with regard to potash developments in Texas and of withholding information from the public. The Survey, however, is obligated to protect information that it receives confidentially. Further, although it is genuinely optimistic about the probable discovery in Texas of potash of commercial quality and quantity, it must exercise due caution lest its published statements be made the basis of unscrupulous stock promotion."

WILL EXPOSE A GAS LEAK INSTANTLY

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 25.-Ethyl mercaptan was suggested at session of the American Gas Association convention by Dr. Yandell Henderson, of Yale University, during a discussion of methods of mixing powerful odors with illuminating gas in order that leaks would be detected more quickly. It is a sulfur compound with alcohol, and smells to heaven. Dr. Henderson said that one drop of ethyl mercaptan liberated in the Grand Central Terminal, New York, would precipitate an immediate scramble for exits.

Chemists of the Prohibition Unit in Washington have developed a process making impossible the redistilling of denatured and wood alcohol into alcohol for beverage purposes, according to R. A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

METHOD OF COLORING LIVING TREES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Further details concerning the experiments in dyeing living trees are given in a consular report received by the Department of Commerce from the American consul, H. J. Anslinger, at Hamburg, Germany. Otto Reimann, a German engineer, after experimenting ten years, is reported to have succeeded in having a tree, from its roots to its leaves, completely absorb a dye without greatly disturbing the functions of the tree's vital system. A remarkable phase of this discovery is that not only can the wood be dyed to pure color tones, but various color shades can be obtained in a natural way.

The process of dyeing takes from two to five days, depending on the character of the soil, climatic conditions, and the kind of wood. After the tree has absorbed the color, it is felled in eight days, and sent to the sawmill. The colors introduced are permanent and unchangeable. As any shade can be obtained, the most gaily colored furniture may be fabricated. Wood colored by the Reimann process is said to be strengthened by the dye displacing the natural sap of the tree. Conifers as well as deciduous trees can be colored.

A boring machine was constructed with a number of parallel augers working together. Holes were bored through each way forming a lattice like division of the trunk about a foot above the ground. With a number of boring machines in operation twelve trees of thirty-five cubic feet each (one carload) have been completed daily.

It is said that artificially colored woods, if they are properly dried, can compete with foreign colored woods and that some of them possess properties which make the wood more beautiful when it ages. Another quality is that the wood hardens and is therefore adapted for polishing.

WHEN ELECTRICITY SUPPLANTS COAL

The recent statement of Thomas A. Edison that eventually humanity will be relieved of the necessity to perform labor is made easy to believe by letting the imagination play on some of the facts presented by Horace Drever, a Philadelphia engineer, in an article in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Steam is usually thought of as necessary only for generating power, driving engines. However, it is more important in many plants for other purposes. In paper mills, for instance, much steam is required for cooking and bringing about chemical reactions. In the most efficient nitrogen fixation plants, a great deal of steam is essential to the chemical process of making nitrogen from the air unite with other elements so that it can be used as fertilizer.

"To compete with coal at \$10 per ton, on a basis of fuel cost only," Mr. Drever writes, "electric power would have to be as cheap as two mills per kilowatt hour. The element of fuel cost, is not the only one entering into the problem, however. Labor, interest on investment and fixed charges generally will be much larger for the coal plant than for the electric generator, and, in fact, aside from power cost, every item will be greater for coal plants than for the electric generator. One man can easily do all the work connected with the latter, except major repairs for units totaling as much as 5,000 boiler horse-power, and where the load is fairly constant, one attendant can operate a plant twice this size."

PROSPEROUS YEAR PREDICTED IN 1923 BY HEADS OF STATISTICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Shortage of Labor and Transportation Facilities May Hamper Expansion Somewhat—Employment Increases—Banks Report Volume of Manufacturing Not Far from Normal

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., told the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, at Boston, last week, that the present business expansion would be halted not by a shortage of credit, but by a shortage of labor, complicated by a shortage of railroad transportation. "It seems further probable," he added, "that these two shortages are already on the way toward becoming serious."

From Washington comes the announcement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that in 31 out of 42 manufacturing industries, there were increases in September in the number of employees, while in 11 there were decreases. These reports are from 2,653 representative establishments, covering 1,354,162 employees who receive \$40,794,816 in wages. Twenty-nine of the 42 industries show increases in the total amount of pay roll, and the remaining 13 show decreases.

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway Co., in his annual report says: "The output of the mills and factories has been steadily increasing during the past few months. An outstanding feature has been the operation of the cotton mills, a happy contrast with the strike-ridden cotton manufacturing centers of the East."

Reports from 700 newspapers all over the United States made at the request of the Associated First National Pictures, Inc., indicate a larger volume of business. Ninety-seven per cent of the replies received were that the 1922-23 business season would be marked by a sharp recovery from the post-war depression. With the Government's August crop report indicating a \$7,134,654,000 crop—a record production—with the total building construction in the United States during the first nine months of this year having reached the unprecedented total of \$3,000,000,000, the general business outlook was regarded as more than "highly encouraging."

Discussing the general business situation, the First National Bank of Boston, in its New England Letter, just issued, says: "Measured by almost any yardstick, business is rapidly improving, and the much heralded 'active fall business' has materialized. The volume of manufacturing is not far from normal and car loadings are now larger than at any time since October, 1920, and show marked increases over last year."

At the close of the annual convention of the National Association of Box Manufacturers in the Hotel Commodore last week Benjamin F. Masters of Chicago, president of the association, said: "Now is the time for the business men of America to go ahead and make conditions better. Only courage and vision are needed to carry on, and if followed out the members of our industry feel sure that we can look for progress."

An explosion of chemicals at the Alexandria Laboratories, in the Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., caused damage amounting to over \$20,000. Materials in a drying oven are believed to have exploded.

Frank Hemingway, who has been in Europe the past month, is expected to return to his desk at the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, about November 1.

CONTROL OF TRADE ASSOCIATIONS URGED BY U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

Daugherty Says American Producers Should Be Advised Regarding Permissible Acts—Policy of the Government To Avoid Interfering with Business—Blames Professional Organizers for Illegal Practices

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.-Attorney General Daugherty favors the creation of a governmental agency to advise and supervise the activities of business organizations, according to a statement made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Daugherty says that he approves the plan originating in the Department of Commerce for creation of such an agency. The Attorney General believes that the number of violations of the law by business men can be reduced to a minimum if the Government will provide a means of assisting them to keep within the law. By setting up the necessary machinery to pass on the plans of business organizations, Mr. Daugherty thinks that American producers will be enabled legitimately to strengthen their hands in search of markets, and at the same time the government will avoid much expensive investigation and litigation.

According to the Attorney General, men who take an active interest in the extension of the activities and usefulness of trade associations have little to fear from the Government, so long as they make an honest effort to do the right thing. But on the other hand, Mr. Daugherty says, the man who starts out with the deliberate intention of finding a safe way of doing what the law says he shall not do is going to receive little ampathy from the Department. Defining the Government's attitude towards violations of the Sherman antitrust law, Mr. Daugherty says:

"It can be said that it has been the policy of the Department of Justice since I became Attorney General to try to settle and clear up the law in regard to violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, in order that American business men may know as accurately as possible what they can and what they cannot do that might or might not be considered a violation of the law. The Government does not want to be a muckraker, nor does it desire to interfere with legitimate business. On the contrary, it desires to help legitimate business in every legitimate way.

"The Government could institute many more cases, against business concerns and associations in order to test the question as to whether or not they are strictly complying with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but it would require such a force of men and take so much of the time of the courts that it would be impossible. The desirable thing to do is to bring such cases as cannot in good conscience be avoided and dispose of them spromptly as the clogged condition of the courts will permit, so that the law can be made plain and those who violate the law will be compelled to take the consequences of their acts.

Ninety per cent of the business men of the country are men of good conscience and desire to observe the law. The trouble is that many professional organizers conceive schemes and plans that cut corners quickly. Their business is to get around the law, if they can, and they frequently advise business to take thances and to do things that the law does not permit think a way will be worked out, and sincerely hope to, and I shall be glad to help work it out, whereby there will be stability, the minimum of misunderstand-

ing and some assurance that certain things are not a violation of the law and certain things being done improperly are in violation of law, and litigation will be reduced to the minimum."

MENNEN PRICE-FIXING CASE ARGUED

The suit of the Federal Trade Commission against the Mennen Company, of Newark, to compel the company to conform to its ruling that products must be sold at the same price to concerns which are in competition with each other, was argued in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, on Oct. 19. The question involved is whether a manufacturer has a right to fix different prices for his goods sold to different purchasers.

The case was argued for the Government by W. H. Fuller and W. T. Kelly, lawyers for the commission, who asserted that the Mennen company was selling its talcum powder and other products to one group of wholesalers at one price and to another group at another price. The Government does not contend that the wholesaler may not sell at one price to the retailer and at another to the wholesaler but insists that it is restraint of trade to discriminate in price beween one wholesaler and another or between one retailer and another. The complaint of the Government is that the company classes many concerns as retailers that are in fact wholesalers.

Many retail stores have formed co-operative buying agencies, seeking to buy from manufacturers at the manufacturers' price. Some of these agencies, however, have gone into the general jobbing business and not only sell to their own members but to the general public. When they do engage in general business they are entitled to the manufacturers' price, according to the Federal contention.

Felix H. Levy, counsel to the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association submitted a brief for his clients arguing that the principle laid down by the Government, if carried to its logical conclusion, meant that every manufacturer would have to sell at the manufacturer's price to retailers.

IMPORTS INCREASED, EXPORTS DECREASED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The value of the imports into the United States during September of this year increased over the same month of last year while the exports decreased, according to figures just made public by the Department of Commerce. In September of this year the value of the imports was \$232,000,000 as compared with \$179,292,165 for the same month of last year. The imports during the nine months ending September of this year were valued at \$2,184,591,791, while for the same period of last year they were valued at \$1,872,696,400.

The exports in September of this year were valued at \$317,000,000, while for the same month of last year they were valued at \$324,863,123. For the nine months ending September of this year the value of the exports was \$2,740,657,933, while for the same nine months in last year the exports were valued at \$3,551,-409,949.

These figures show that the excess of exports over imports for September of this year was \$85,000,000, while for the same month of last year it was \$145,570,958. For the nine months ending September this year the excess of exports over imports was \$556,066,-142, while for the same period of last year it was \$1,678,713,549.

Germany's Dye Deliveries Take Big Drop

Reparation Payments Since May, 1921, Only 10,708,000 Marks Compared With 32,476,000 Marks Following the Armistice—In 31 Months 75.2 Per Cent of Total Deliveries Were Made and Only 24.8 Per Cent Since London Schedule of Payments Became Effective—Langest Deliveries Made to Italy—France, Great Britain, Belgium and Japan Rank Next—United States Received Dyes Valued at 4,000,000 Marks Through Reparation Commission and Textile Alliance

(Special to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Contrary to the popular conception that German reparation deliveries of dyestuffs have been made in large proportion since the London Schedule of Payments, a study of the records by the Western European Division of the Department of Commerce shows that the major deliveries were made during the months following the Armistice, in the first efforts of Germany to meet the requirements of the Versailles Treaty. The London Schedule of Payments became effective on May 1, 1921. The deliveries made previous to that date totaled 32,476,000 gold marks in value; from May 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, dyestuffs were delivered to the value of 10,705,000 gold marks.

Distribution of the deliveries made previous to May 1, 1921, was as follows:

G	old Marks
France	9,251,000
Italy	9,124,000
British Empire	8,499,000
Belgium	2,949,000
Japan	2,630,000
Serb-Croate-Slovene State	23,000

32,476,000

On May 1, 1921, Germany began deliveries on account of the Annuities described in the Schedule of Payments and dyestuff deliveries are now credited to Annuity Payments only. From that date to June 30, 1922, they totaled 10,708,000 gold marks distributed as follows:

		Gold Marks
Italy		5,589,000
		0 000 000
British	Empire	1,696,000
Greece		196,000

10,708,000

An interesting fact which appears in the records of deliveries is that the largest deliveries have been to Italy, rather than to France and Belgium as popularly believed. Deliveries to France were one million gold marks less than to Italy while those to Belgium were less than half as great as to Italy. The total distribution to June 30, 1922, was as follows:

Gold Marks	Percentage
Italy12.713.000	29.4
France	26.0
British Empire10,195,000	23.6
Belgium 6,170,000	14.3
Japan 2,630,000	6.1
Greece 196,000	1
Serb-Croate-Slovene State 23,000	.1
43 184 000	100.

Thus during the thirty-one months previous to the London Schedule the deliveries were 75.2 per cent of her total deliveries, leaving 24.8 per cent during the fourteen months since that Schedule became effective.

The above tables include only the deliveries distributed among the powers. In additions to these, from the beginning of German deliveries to June 30, 1922, dyestuffs to the value of 4,000,000 gold marks were sold through the Reparation Commission to the Textile Alliance of the United States, and others to the value of 3,000,000 gold marks were resold to German buyers. These sums were credited as cash received rather than as deliveries in kind.

FRENCH DYE INDUSTRY DEPRESSED

Industrial and technical publications tend to strike a discouraging note in their survey of the French manufacture of coloring matters, according to Vice Consul Fullerton, of Lyon, France. Expectations of extensive exports have not been realized and the creation of customs barriers against German dye imports into France have only partially succeeded in protecting French domestic manufacture, while competition with German and American products in foreign markets is fraught with increasing difficulties.

Import tariffs, whose purpose was the protection of the domestic dye industry, cannot cope with the situation, due to the infiltration of foreign dyes through countries enjoying immunities of minimum tariff and acting as intermediaries. Government subsidy is looked upon in many quarters as at least a temporary solution of the situation, it being estimated that a State grant of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 francs annually might restore the vitality of these industries. The alternative plan of Government control is generally rejected.

WANT NEWS OF CHEMICAL IMPORTS

Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, has written the Chemical Division, Büreau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on points on which he desires the Government to collect information for the dyestuff industry:

"First, in connection with the administration of the tariff act, our manufacturers need to know the exact nature of the imports of synthetic organic chemicals, including intermediate and finished products. This information, to be of value, should be made available promptly to the trade.

"Second, now that the selective embargo has been removed, our manufacturers are very anxious to know what are the prevailing current prices on important and typical products of the German chemical industry at least among synthetic organic chemicals."

Foster Hall, the new chemical laboratory of the University of Buffalo will be dedicated on Friday Oct. 27. A \$2,000,000 endowment fund has been raised for the University and Dr. Samuel Paul Capen, of Tuits College, 1898, son of a former president of Tuits, will be installed as chancellor of Buffalo University on Saturday, when President Cousens, of Tuits, President Ferrand of Cornell and Governor Miller of New York will speak.

DR. H. E. HOWE URGES MANUFACTURERS TO EMPLOY INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS

Competition Will Be So Sharp That Better Goods for Less Money Must Be Produced by Business Enterprises That Hope to Survive-How the Chemist Can Contribute to the Prosperity of Industry

Harrison E. Howe addressed the Technical Section of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, last week, on the practical way in which science can contribute to the prosperity of industry. Dr. Howe, who is editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," announced his subject as "Some Commercial Phases of Modern Science." He said in part:

"Whatever we may think of the return of peaceful, normal times with tax and tariff settled for the time being, we are certainly entering into the most highly competitive age we have ever known. We may as well recognize that the Far East with its great number of workers is becoming more and more able to compete with us in their own markets. Misfortunes have taught Europe patience, thrift, economy and hard work, and the whole world seems certain soon to engage upon a race for commercial and industrial supremacy unprecedented in the history of the world.

"The manufacturers who would survive and prosper must make better goods for less money and new goods that are so different from the lines of their competitors that they will create a popular demand and hold the market on their merit. The business man and the banker alone cannot accomplish the most in this direction. If they will give the scientist an opportunity to work with them, then success may be expected. This is not because the scientist is more clever, but because he concerns himself with the ways of the elements and compounds which go to make up our raw materials, and he carries on a systematic study of the characteristics of these materials under a great variety of conditions.

"Many business men become interested in scientific work through a demonstration of what chemistry can do for them in the matter of raw materials. This work becomes the entering wedge and the chemist who begins by demonstrating his ability in this comparatively simple way soon shows a hundred other ways in which he can be useful and profitable to his employer.

"However the chemical work begins or however it is utilized, the plant sooner or later reaches the place where experimentation must be conducted for its benefit and it is but a step then to fundamental research. It is here that the chemist supported by analytical work and knowledge of the business requirements and all other factors that we have discussed shows the real earning power of applied science, though like many investments in other fields it may take time to develop the harvest."

The California Supreme Court has declared the California fruit and vegetable standardization act of 1921 invalid in a decision granting a writ of habeas corpus to T. H. Peppers, an orange grower. The act provides that the State Department of Agriculture be empowered to decide when oranges should be considered too badly frosted for shipment, and the Supreme Court declares that the language of the act was too indefinite, vague and uncertain to make it possible to determine what should constitute a defect in frozen oranges. Chemical tests are used to determine the stage of ripeness for oranges, and it is suggested that some such definite test should be used to determine the amount of damage from frost.

WORK FOR CANADIAN CHEMISTS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Montreal, Oct. 25 .- Dr. R. F. Ruttan, director of Chemistry of McGill University, who has recently returned from England, where he occupied the chair at the recent annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, was the guest of honor of the Montreal Section of the Society at a dinner on Oct. 16. Dr. Ruttan in the course of his speech dealt with the need of greater union between academic and industrial chemists and suggested that a fifth year should be added to the university course, in which the student may do work in the industry where processes are used commercially. Dr. Ruttan also urged the creation by the Legislature of an advisory committee of chemists to act for the Government in connection with the Customs and other departments, as he found there was no one who could advise the Government on questions arising in connection with the importation and use of chemicals. The Government, he said, should subsidize the exhibits of resources and products showing the development of new chemical industries at the Imperial Exhibition, to be held in England in 1924, to illustrate the resources of the Empire.

G. E. Sanders, formerly in charge of research in insecticides in connection with the Department of Agriculture, spoke on the menace to crops by the

increase in destructive insects.

TO DEDICATE YALE CHEMICAL BUILDING

The dedication of the new Stirling Chemical Laboratory of Yale University will occur on April 4, 1923, during the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society at New Haven. This arrangement has just been completed by national officers of the society and officials of the Yale Corporation. The scientific meeting will be under the auspices of the New Haven and Connecticut Valley sections of the society. Prof. Treat B. Johnson of Yale is chairman of the executive committee in charge, chosen from members of the two sections.

The new building is one of the finest in the world and is built on an entirely new architectural principle. The main building is constructed on three sides of a square, three stories high, and is in harmony with other buildings on the campus. In this building are class and lecture rooms, private laboratories and offices. Inclosed in the square is a one, story, saw-tooth roof type of factory building, with movable partitions. This structure can be varied to suit the various needs of the teaching staff.

The following are chairmen of the several committees for the meeting: Program, T. B. Johnson; Finance, J. S. Gravely; Dedication, John Johnston; Registration, Blair Saxton; Arrangement, A. J. Hill; Hotels and Transportation, Ralph Langley; Smoker, P. T. Walden; Reception and Entertainment, C. H. Matthewson; Publicity, W. T. Read; Ladies' Entertain-

ment, Mrs. John Johnson.

REPORT ON CALIFORNIA NITRATES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25 .- The Geological Survey has just completed the examination of the nitrate deposits in Southwestern California. Scores of trenches and hundreds of pits were dug down to or into the bedrock, and the soil, caliche, and bedrock were systematically sampled. Many hundred qualitative tests and nearly 1,000 quantitative analyses of the caliche were made. The commercial development of the deposits, though they are the most promising in the country, was found to be impracticable.

Bacteria By the Billion

How Butanol for Celluloid, Artificial Leather, Varnish and Motion Pictare Films is Manufactured from Mash by Fermentation

HEMISTS of the Commercial Solvents Corporation at Terre Haute, Indiana, on the banks of the Wabash take the minute organism known to bacteriologists as the bacillus granulobacter pectinovorum and while it is in the spore stage nurse it in a test tube and gradually accustom it to a stronger mash in vessels of various sizes for the fermentation of materials containing carbohydrates from which butanol is made. These billions of bacteria are transferred from test tubes to flasks and then to tanks in larger size until finally they are used to inoculate mash in a 50,000 gallon fermenter. Under the Weizmann patents, owned by the company, the fermentation takes about two days, and its progress is carefully followed by bacterio-



SEED ROOM WHERE BACILLI WORK

logical and chemical tests. The bacilli spend three days in the "seed room" after being brought from the Bacteriological Laboratory and before being used in inoculate mash in the fermenters.

The fermented mash is then run through the beer stills, from which a mixture containing butanol, acetone, ethyl alcohol and water, is obtained. The mixture is about half water, while the solvents are in approximate proportions of 55 butanol, 35 acetone and 10 ethyl alcohol. These materials are purified and separated from each other by chemical means and various fractional distillations. The resulting products are pure butanol, acetone, C. P., and U. S. P., ethyl alcohol (containing a slight percentage of acetone), and a special solvent mixture consisting of two-thirds acetone and one-third ethyl alcohol.

The solvents are shipped either in drums or the company's own tank cars to many industries, in all parts of this country and abroad. Butanol and its derivative, butyl acetate, are used in the lacquer, film, celluloid, artificial leather, paint and varnish industries. Butanol also finds uses in the manufacture of rubber goods, dyes and liniments, and as a solvent for extraction purposes.

and this

CUBA TO PAY AMERICAN CLAIMS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Claims of American firms and individuals against the Cuban Government can now be presented for examination and payment by the Cuban Government, according to A. J. Wolfe, Chief of the Division of Commercial Laws, in accordance with a new law which has just been promulgated by the Cuban Government. The claims against the Cuban Government are estimated at about \$50,000,000.

A section in the Cuban Treasury Department has been created for the investigation of these outstanding claims. The law also provides for the appointment of a commission to examine and classify the Government debts. This commission will be composed of a Justice of the Supreme Court as Chairman, a District Judge of Havana, a practical engineer not employed by the Government or any other Cuban authorities, the Secretary of Public Works and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Payment will not be made on any claim until approved by the Commission. Claims of all individuals or concerns against the Government must be made to this Commission within six months from the date the law becomes effective, before March 15, 1923. Claims not made to the Commission within the specified period must be made through the courts. No claim will be admitted in the courts until after March 15, 1923.

All claims will be considered in the order of their receipt and their validity decided within a period of forty-five days. The claimant will be notified within this period of the result of his claim.

DeLONG GOES TO TARIFF COMMISSION

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—A definite agreement has been reached between officials of the Department of Commerce and the Tariff Commission for the transfer of C. R. DeLong, chief of the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce, to become chief chemist of the Tariff Commission. In conference with various trade associations interested in the chemical section, it was decided that Mr. DeLong could be of more service to the industry as chief chemist of the Tariff Commission than as chief of the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. It is understood that the transfer will take place about the first of November.

STAUFFER CO. TO BUILD AT CHESTER, PA. (Special to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—The Stauffer Chemical Co., of San Francisco, has purchased a site of ten acres, formerly occupied by the Paraffine Co. of America, at Chester, Pa., and will erect buildings at a cost of \$500,-000. The equipment of the plant and other expenditures are expected to involve an outlay of several million dollars, the Stauffer company having decided to enter the Atlantic seaboard field. In the West the company makes a specialty of cream of tartar and tartaric acid.

BUILDING UP U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 25.—In a speech delivered here last week, Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce said:

"When the Administration came into power in March, 1921, we were in the midst of the greatest commodity crisis in our history, wherein prices had fallen an average of 40 per cent and the industrial productivity of the country was operating on less than 60 per cent basis. We were confronted with stagnation of commerce, business and industry. We were faced with four or five million unemployed. Our commerce was suffering from overwhelming taxes. The administration of the Government was wasteful and extravagant. Our expenditures on armament were enormous and threatened further increases. We were in the midst of gigantic naval races with Great Britain. We were steadily drifting into war with Japan.

"The Washington Arms Conference was summoned, and succeeded in not only reducing navies of the entire world, but beyond this it settled the two outstanding dangers in our generation—naval rivalry with England and the rising conflict with Japan; re-established respect for America throughout the world; enabled us to at once reduce the expenditure on armanents, and saved us from a vast increase of expenditure had we maintained this race of arms.

"Taxes have been reduced by over \$800,000,000,000 by repeal of war taxes. There remains much to be done, but eighteen months is too short a time to do everything.

"Early in the fiscal year conferences were held with some 150 representatives of commerce and industry upon the need for reorganization of the department's foreign trade service to make effective co-operation with the commercial community. It was determined that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce should be transformed into divisions representing the more important commodity and specialty lines. The reorganization which the foreign service of the department has undergone has been distinctly a factor in preventing the demoralization of our foreign trade to the extent that has been reached by all other trading nations.

"These conferences with the principal trade groups and firms interested in foreign trade led to an entire revision of the character of information sought from foreign countries, in broadening its economic character, and in rendering more specific its values to the different industries. More particularly it has been sought to develop, systematic and regular information on foreign situations which had direct reflex upon our domestic commerce."

ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE

The American Manufacturers' Export Association listened to addresses by Myron W. Robinson, president; Dr. Julius Klein, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Lewis E. Pierson, of the Irving National Bank, at the sessions held on Wednesday at the Waldorf-Astoria. A feature of the evening session was a discussion of the "Inter-Allied Debt," in which Sir George Paish, of London, participated.

The banquet on Thursday evening will be open to the public. Alba B. Johnson, of Philadelphia, will preside. A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Co., will speak on foreign trade. At the session in the afternoon, the tariff will be discussed by W. S. Culbertson, of the Tariff Commission, Ogden L. Mills and Senator William M. Calder.

Trade Notes and Personals

Principal offices of the Charcoal Iron Co. have been moved from Detroit to Marquette, Mich.

Percy H. Jennings, president, and E. M. Sutleff, vice-president, of the American Trading Co., New York, were visitors at San Francisco early in October.

William G. Mather, president of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., accompanied by his sister, is on a trip to the Orient. He sailed from Vancouver Oct. 14, and after visiting Japan and China is expected back Dec. 1.

R. L. Swain, of Sykesville, Md., has been appointed deputy drug commissioner of Maryland, to look after the enforcement of the anti-narcotic and drug laws, including those that relate to the practice of pharmacy, a position created by the General Assembly at its last session.

Demand for freight cars in excess of the current supply amounted to 141,252 cars on Oct. 8, according to reports just filed by the carriers with the car service division of the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 10,927 cars over the total on September 30.

Col. J. Rice Smith, a retired official of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., died last week at Augusta, Ga., of heart trouble. Col. Smith served in the famous Clarke cavalry during the Civil War, when 15 years old. He was a former State Senator in Georgia. He was born in Berryville, Va.

William S. Gray, Jr., of the Wm. S. Gray & Co., New York, was married Thursday afternoon, Oct. 19, to Miss Agnes Margaret Dunlap, of Richmond, Va., daughter of the late David Dunlap, at the St. Thomas Episcopal Church in New York. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Hotel Plaza.

More than 90 per cent of the outstanding notes of the American Chicle Co. have been deposited under the plan for readjustment of the debt of the company, and the plan has been declared operative by the noteholders' committee. Funds will be available on Oct. 23 for the payment of the October interest upon the deposited notes and the 10 per cent in cash on account of the principal of the deposited notes, as provided in the

Investigators of the Department of Justice are going through the files of the old Drug and Chemical Control Section of the Treasury Department in an effort to locate data which may be of use to the department in its case against the Chemical Foundation. It is impossible, of course, to state with any certainty what the officials are getting from the files, but it is improbable that anything of great value to the department is in the files.

Up to the present time no definite action has been taken in determining a means for assessment of duties on dyestuffs imported into this country under the new tariff regulations. Several formulas have been submitted to the Appraisers, and a number of conferences between the Appraisers and importers have been held for the purpose of arriving at some satisfactory plan, but no agreement has been reached. The method of making allowances for profits and expenses is the present bone of contention.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Air Reduction 631/2	64	Heyden Chem 23/8	23/3
*Allied Chem. & D. 84	841/4	Hooker Electro 55	65
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.1141/2	11434	Hooker Electro. pf 60	70
*Am. Ag. Ch 353%	361/2		10
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf 65	66	*Int. Agricult 81/8	
*Am. Chicle 81/4	81/2	*Int. Agricult., pf 35	361/2
*Am. Chicle, pf 20	29	*Int. Nickel 161/4	163/4
*Am. Cot. Oil26	27	*Int. Nickel, pf 78	82
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf 51	55	*Int. Salt 75	**
*Am. Cyan 15	20	*Mathieson Alk 48	49
*Am. Cyan., pf 53	56	Merck & Co., pf 74	77
*Am. Druggist S 61/4	63/8	Merrimac 83	88
Am. Glue 40	45	Mulford Co 35	40
Am. Glue, pf 65	70	Mutual Co150	
*Am. Linseed 391/8	391/2	*National Lead109	110
*Am. Linseed, pf 60	62	*National Lead, pf.113	115
*Am. Malt 12	13	N. J. Zinc169	171
*Am. Zinc 181/4	1834	Niag. A., pf 96	100
*Amer. Zinc. pf 52	54	Parke, Davis & Co.103	104
Atlas Powder159	162	Penn. Salt 80	811/2
Atlas Powd., pf 9034	95	People's Gas. Chi., 961/2	97
British Am. Chem., 1		Procter & Gamble124	128
By. Prod. Co 57	65	Procter & Gam., pf102	106
Carborundum135	1351/2	Rollin Ch 50	60
Carborundum, pf1151/2	116	Rol. Ch., pf 80	90
Casein Co 30	45	Royal Bak. Po116	123
Celluloid Co 92	98	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 97	99
Celluloid Co., pf106	1061/2	Sherwin-Williams 29	291/2
Ches. Mfg215	230	Sherwin-W., pf 93	97
Ches. Mfg., pf110	115	Stand. Ch 90	100
Com'l Solv. A 48	49	Swan & Finch 30	32
Do B 45	46	*Tenn. C. & Chem. 91/8	10
*Corn Products 1331/2	134	*Tex. Gulf. Sul 60	603/4
"Corn Products, of 12016	122	Union Carbide 645%	651/3
*Davison Chem 373/6	38	Union Sulphur	0.1
Dow Chem	200	*Un. Drug 81	82
Dow Ch., pf	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf 48	49
Du Pont de Nem159	161	*Un. Dyewood 42	
*Du P't de Nem. Db. 871/4	873/	*Un. Dyewood, pf	941/2
Fiastman Kodak 861/4	863/1	Un. Gas, Imp 521/2	53
Lastman Kodak, pf.108		Un. Gas, Imp., pf 55%	56
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. 233/	241/4	U. S. Gypsum 67	671/2
Freent. Tex. Sul., pf. 91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al 671/8	6731
*Grasselli128	132	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 981/3	100
*Grasselli, pf100	1011/	*VaCar. Ch 27	271/4
Hercules Powder 200	205	*Va -Car. Ch., pf 67	671/8
Hercules Powd., pf.103	105	*V. Vivaudou 121/2	127/6
Prince		rk Stock Exchange	
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MATHIESON ALKALI EARNINGS INCREASE

Earnings of the Mathieson Alkali Works have been increasing steadily during the current year until now it is estimated that the balance of profits is running at an annual rate of \$12 a share on the \$5,885,700 of common stock. There is a year's accumulation of dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock, but this would require the disbursement of only \$210,000. When this is cleared up the company should be in a position to consider resumption of common dividends. The junior stock was receiving \$6 a share annually when payments were suspended in the second quarter of 1919. Bank borrowings of the company have been steadily cut down, being only \$200,000.

The Burnside Tissue Mills of East Hartford, Conn., which have been operated there on an outstanding capitalization of \$150,000, is in the hands of Seth Hadfield as receiver. Mr. Hadfield says there are a number of uncompleted orders on hand and that he believes the mill can be run at a profit. It is claimed that the corporation has assets, mostly tangible, of about \$400,000 and liabilities about \$300,000 and that it is solvent. The receivership was brought about through the petition of R. S. Peck & Co., Inc., of Hartford, a creditor to the amount of \$17,252. N. G. Read of Holyoke, Mass., is president and manager of the concern.

The Hershey Chocolate Co. first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, to the extent of \$15,000,-000, offered by a syndicate of New York and Pittsburgh banking houses, have been taken.

The Chemical Products Corp., of Newark, N. J.. has been placed in the hands of a receiver by Vice Chancellor Backes. Assets \$2,500, liabilities \$3,000. The corporation controls the E. Z. Kill Co.

TO REORGANIZE U. S. FOOD PRODUCTS

A reorganization committee representing the Distillers Securities Corp. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent bonds and the U. S. Food Products 7 per cent notes has agreed upon a plan of reorganization, which contemplates a settlement of the litigation now pending between the bondholders and the noteholders and provides for the organization of a new corporation and the raising of new money by the issuance of a guaranteed note issue, secured by a first mortgage on certain properties.

The definite plan and agreement has not yet been completed, but it is expected that, so far as is practicable it will contain provisions under which the stockholders of U. S. Food Products Corp., by subscribing to guaranteed notes to be issued under the plan, may acquire stock in the new corporation.

George Rublee was appointed receiver for the U.S. Food Products Corp. on Feb. 8, 1922. The Sugar Products Co., a subsidiary, was placed in receivership in Jan., 1922, and the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co. went into receivership in April 1922.

The reorganization committee has continued H. Hobart Porter, of Sanderson & Porter, as its supervising representative. Mr. Porter has advised that the results from operation of the yeast business, the alcohol business and the preserves business during the past several months indicate that it is advisable to continue their operations, that overhead expenses have been substantially reduced and that trade conditions have improved materially in recent months, with a consequent considerable improvement in earnings.

E. T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, when asked whether a stock dividend would be declared at the next meeting of the directors, said the matter had not been discussed. He said business showed little change, with production at about 60 per cent to 65 per cent of capacity. While domestic business continues fairly good, he said, export business is dull, due partly to the low price of potato starch

The report of the International Salt Co. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1922, shows earnings of \$516,569 after all expenses. After deduction of \$99,430, for fixed charges and sinking fund, net income was \$417,139, subject to Federal taxes.

New Incorporations

Concord Lime Co., Concord, Tenn., \$10,000. To make lime and affiliated products. H. G. and M. L. Winfrey, O. L. White, oncord.

Perfect Products Co., Huntsville, Ala., \$100,000. To make oxalic acid. T. W. Pratt, Dr. C A. Grote, W. S. Dillworth, K. Martin, H. H. Rankin, 415 Meridian st., Huntsville.

Benton Chemical Co., Inc., 113 Water st., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 shares stock, no par value. To make chemicals and by-products. Gordon Eaton, Eugene Frederick, H. C. Meusel.

Longley Chemical Co., 6747 Chapel ave., Chicago, 201 shares stick, no par value. To make chemicals and by-products. John Longley, J. A. Sell, Benj. Kaufman.

Crown Sulphur and Products Co. Philadelphia, \$1,000,000; mining. Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co., Dover, Del. Creo Chemical Co., Dover, Del., \$500,000. G. M. Galloway, W. M. Morgan, Russell Myrick, San Antonio, Tex.; Corporation New Force.

New Era Chemical Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, capital \$100,000, divided into \$10 shares. To manufacture chemicals and alkalis. Richard E. Preece, R. E. Lee Young, William M. Travers.

J. & J. Chemical Co., Buffalo, \$5,000. J. S. Anzalone, J. Barone, J. Sans'ne; attorney, C. MacGregor, Buffalo, Nubright Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, capital \$50,000. To man-facture chemicals. T. A. Enlee, W. H. Jameson and C. L. Jameson.

The Salveaux Laboratory, Sacramento. Cal., capital \$25,000. M. F. Salveaux, E. W. Davis, John P. Davis, M. M. Nelson and Robert J. Coulter.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, page 1086

WOOD CHEMICALS AGAIN ADVANCED

Sulfuric Acid in Better Demand-Supplies of Alums Not Plentiful-Arsenic Situation Still Tight-Bleaching Powder Scarce on Spot-Prussiates of Soda and Potash Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetic Acid, 121/202040c 100 lbs. Arsenic, 1/2c lb. Calcium Acetate, 250 per 100 fbs. Nitrate Soda, 71/2c 100 fbs. Sodium Acetate, 1/2c fb.

Sodium Prussiate, 1/2c fb. Potassium Prussiate, 1/2c fb.

Book of the Market

Tre	ng or t	ne Ma	rket			
	Today		Last Month			
Acetic Acid, Glacial 1b.	\$.111/2	\$.11	\$ 101/2	\$.10	\$.191/2	\$.07
Sulfuric Acid, 66 degton Bleaching Powder,	14.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	55.00	20.00
Works100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.05	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate 100 ths.	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.00	20.00	4.50
Potash, Caustictb.	.061/2	.061/2	.06	.053/4	.87	.08
Saltpetre, gran	.071/2	.071/2	.063/4	.073/4	.351/2	.041/2
Soda Ash, 58 p.c100 fbs.	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.15	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.100 fbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate lb.	.10	.10	.10	.11	.65	.063/4
Average	3.062	3.048	3.042	2 52	11 86	2 14

Featuring the market this week was the advance in acetate of lime which was soon followed by an advance in the price of acetic acid. All wood products have been exceptionally strong owing to the higher costs of production, shortage of labor, and increasing demand. Other items in the market were less active and an easing off in prices has taken place. Car shortage is still hampering the deliveries of materials. Sulfuric acid has been in much better demand recently. Alums are still in good call with supplies none too plentiful. The arsenic situation commands attention. Foreign production is practically sold up and the domestic production is at low ebb due to the inactivity of the smelters. Speculation in arsenic is becoming active. Bleach is still scarce on spot. Prussiates of soda and potash have declined. Sal ammoniac is quite firm. Salt cake and nitre cake are strong on scarcity of supplies. Makers of caustic soda are still making contracts on the old basis for next year, though present industrial conditions seem to point toward higher prices.

Acid, Acetic-Makers have advanced their prices to conform with the recent advance in acetate of lime The new schedule is 12½c@40c per 100 pounds higher. 28 per cent quoted at \$2.921/2c@\$3.671/2. 56 per cent, 70 per cent, \$7.31@\$8.06. \$11.16@\$11.91.

Acid, Lactic-Market conditions improving though still far from being active. Dark 22 per cent named at 4c@4½c and light at 5½c@6c. 44 per cent dark at 9¼c@10c, light at 10½c@12c. 66 per cent at 16c and imported 80 per cent at 141/2c@15c.

Acid, Muriatic-Demand along routine lines with no new developments. 20 deg. in carlots at \$1.10@\$1.50. Tanks 90c@\$1.10. 22 deg. at \$1.50@\$2.00. 18 deg.

Acid, Oxalic-Makers continue to name 14c@15c in barrels at works. Competition is still keen between imported and domestic. Imported at 14c.

Acid, Nitric-No exceptional business being done, though demand is fair. 36 deg. in carlots at works onoted at \$4.50@\$5.25. 38 deg. at \$5.00@\$5.65. 40 deg. at \$6.50@\$7.15.

Acid. Sulfuric-Continues in better demand. Makers name \$9.00@\$11.00 for 60 deg. acid. 66 deg. ranges from \$14.00@\$16.00 in tanks at works.

Acetone-Prices firm at recent advance. quote 19c in carlots and 191/2c in less than carlots.

Alums-Market remains firm on scarcity of supplies and good demand. Lump at works named at \$3.50 per 100 pounds. Ground at \$3.50@\$3.65. Powdered at \$3.90. Potash lump quoted at \$4.25@\$4.50 as to quantity at works. Imported at \$3.50.

Ammonium Sulfate-The market continues steady and prices have been firm. Bulk at works quoted at \$3.20. In double bags f. a. s. New York at \$3.50.

Ammonium Chloride-Sales were made at 61/4c though the general quoted price range for imported white is Domestic named at 71/4c@73/4c. Gray 61/2c@63/4c. quiet at 71/2c@71/8c for domestic and 8c@81/2c for imported. Lump at 15c.

Arsenic-Prices are more or less nominal in view of the present scarcity. Generally named at 101/2c@11c. Spot stocks are scarce and future is none too well taken care of.

Barium Chloride-The market is somewhat easier and the imported is named lower at \$95.00@\$100.00 ton. Domestic makers quote \$100.00.

Barium Carbonate-Name lower on less demand. Imported quoted at \$70.00 ton. At works named at \$75.00.

Bleaching Powder-A sold up condition prevails until the end of the year and schedule for next year not announced yet. Odd lots at works named at \$2.00@\$2.25.

Calcium Acetate-Another advance took place last week and producers are now quoting \$3.00 per 100 pounds at works. Higher costs of production seem to be the main cause of the advance.

Copper Sulfate-Market continues routine at this season of the year. In carlots of barrels at \$5.90. Spot in less than carlots at \$6.25@\$6.50.

Copperas-Stocks continue scarce and the demand seems abnormal. In bulk at works quoted at \$21 ton. In bags price is \$23, and in barrels \$25.

Glauber's Salts-Demand is considered good and prices remain firm. At works in barrels quoted at \$1.25 @\$1.40. Imported in little demand at 85c@90c.

Lead Acetate—No advance heard as yet. White crysls named at 11½c@12c. Broken at 11c@11½c. tals named at 11½c@12c. Granular at 114c@1134c. Powdered at 114c@1234c.

Potash, Caustic-Reports from Germany state that this year's potash production will exceed that of 1913. Costs of production though have been increasing. Demand here has been moderate. Imported 88-92 per cent named at 61/4c@63/4c. Domestic at 8c@9c as to

Potassium Carbonate-Market is still firm at recent advances. 80-85 per cent is quoted at 5½c@6c. 90-95 per cent named at 6¾c@7c. 96-98 per cent at 7c@7½c. 99 per cent, 8½c.

Potassium Prussiate—Demand has subsided and supplies are more plentiful. Quoted lower at 38c@38½clb for yellow. Red strong at 90c@95c.

Potassium Muriate—New prices make unit K,O at 70c in bags New York.

Salt Cake—Price is largely nominal in the present scarcity. Quoted at about \$25.00 per ton at works. Nitre cake also scarce.

Soda Ash—Makers continue to name old prices for contracts. 48 per cent in carlots at works in bags at \$1.20 per 100 pounds. Ex-warehouse 58 per cent light named at \$2.01. Dense at \$2.07.

Soda, Caustic—Conditions point to higher prices though makers are still taking business for next year at old figures of \$2.50 for 60 per cent. Ex-warehouse New York quoted at \$3.70@\$3.75. Resale prices at \$3.40@\$3.50 as to brand for export.

Sodium Acetate—prices are higher due to advance in lime acetate. Ton lots at works named at 7½c@8c.

Sodium Nitrate—Prices are quoted higher. New quotations are \$2.47½ c@\$2.50.

Sodium Prussiate—Supplies more plentiful and price easier. Can now do 23ctb.

INCREASE IN CARBON BLACK OUTPUT

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The Department of Commerce announces that the census reports show considerable increase in activities in the manufacture of carbon black during 1921 as compared with the year 1919. Thirty-seven establishments reported products valued at \$5,532,670 in 1921 as compared with twenty-nine establishments having products valued at \$3,934,-233 in 1919. The increase in the total value of products was 40.6 per cent. Of the thirty-seven establishments reported in 1921, two were located in Kentucky, thirteen in Louisiana, one each in Montana and Oklahoma, eighteen in West Virginia and two in Wyoming.

The returns indicate that the combined output of all establishments was approximately 87.4 per cent of the maximum capacity, based upon a demand requiring full running time. The percentage of output for individual establishments ranged from 5 per cent to maximum capacity, or 100 per cent. A comparative summary of the general statistics for the industry for 1921 and 1919 is given in the following statement:

1921 1919
Cost of materials \$ 1,480,532 \$ 1,952,726
Value of products 5,532,670 3,934,233
Production, pounds (reported by the U. S. Geological

Survey) 59,766,315 52,056,941 Value added by manufacture\$ 4,052,138 \$ 1,981,507

PRICES OF METALS ADVANCING

Bullish movements in tin have forced the price up to a new high level. Spot Straits tin is now quoted at 35½c and forward deliveries at 35c. Domestic consumers are still buying and it is reported that orders are being cabled to London.

Zinc prices have been advancing and buying has increased on reports of a world zinc shortage. New York prices are now quoted at 7.30c@7.35c. The price of zinc has advanced a quarter of a cent in the past two weeks. Receipts for the year total 2,199,000 slabs as compared to 1,447,780 slabs of the same period last year. A British authority, in making a survey of zinc supply of the world, estimates the world's zinc stocks at 37,200 metric tons.

Heavy Chemical Notes

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, will open bids on November 14 for 4,000 gallons of sulfuric acid.

A meeting of creditors of the Ammonia Co., Boston, was held on Oct. 25, at the offices of Elden, Whitman & Weyburn, to discuss an offer by stockholders in settlement of all claims against the company.

The corning mill of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., at Dupont, Wash., blew up on Oct. 9. Ten thousand pounds of powder exploded and the mill was totally wrecked. No one was in the mill at the time.

There has been opened recently in South Africa a deposit of kieselguhr situated about 35 miles east of Ermelo, eastern Transvaal. The Natal and Mauritius sugar estates are now using this for filtration purposes.

The tin market has been advancing rapidly during the month of October and the advance is likely to be reflected in the November price of tin crystals, which is based on the average price of tin during the preceding month.

Sulfuric acid prices in Germany were advanced on Sept. 1, to 960 marks per 100 kilos for 60° acid for supplies to producers, and 1,060 marks to consumers. These compare with August prices of 341 marks and 391 marks respectively.

The Rio Blanco Carbon Co., Denver, Col., incorporated for \$200,000, has let contracts for the construction of a plant for the manufacture of carbon black, at White River, Rio Blanco County. Col. Thos. J. Dixon is president of the company.

Directors of the Callahan-Zinc-Lead Co. are offering to stockholders of record Oct. 26 the right to subscribe to 100,000 new shares, at par, on the basis of one to five. The right to subscribe expires Nov. 20. Subscriptions for a fraction of a share will not be received.

The German Federal Government will be asked to adopt a plan proposed by Prussia, providing for wholesale deliveries to farmers of Chilean saltpetre in lieu of cash payments for wheat acquired by the Government under the recently enacted grain requisition bill. The primary purpose of the proposed measure is to stimulate increased production of grain through the medium of increased fertilization, for which the domestic production is insufficient.

Shipments of sulfur through Galveston and Texas City were 484,966 tons in the twelve months ending Oct. 1, compared to 296,931 tons in the preceding twelve months. Of this total 204,728 tons were sent to foreign ports and 280,238 to American ports. These figures do not include the shipments from Freeport. A corporation to handle the business of Texas Gulf, Union, and Freeport-Texas has been formed. Negotiations for the sale abroad of surplus sulfur of these three companies are said to be under way.

Surplus stocks of zinc were still further reduced during September. Present stocks on hand are 18,806 tons, compared with 81,135 tons a year ago. Sales during the month were 35,134 tons, against 19,781 tons last year. Production for the month 33,134 tons as against 14,367 tons for September, 1921. Deliveries for the first nine months of this year yere 298,499 tons compared to 220,064 tons for the year 1921. At the present rate of consumption, surplus stocks on hand are sufficient for about two weeks supply.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, 1074-1076

CARBOLIC ACID ADVANCED FIVE CENTS

Higher Manufacturing Costs Cause Formaldehyde, and Hexamethylenetetramine To Advance; Wood Alcohol Up Two Cents Per Gallon—Imported Bromides Easier—Quicksilver Lower—Prices Steadier and Business Better

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 1c 3b.
Aconitine Alkaloid, \$5 oz.
Acid Carbolic, U.S.P. 5c 1b.
Alcohol, Wood, 95%, 97%, 2c gal.
Formaldehyde, 1½c 1b.

Declined

Ammonium Bromide, imp., 1c lb. Potash Bromide, imp., 1c lb.
Mercury, 80c flask Potash Permanganate, ½c lb.
Sodium Bromide, imp., 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Week	Month	Year	Peak Peak	War
Acetanilid	\$.31	\$.30	\$.30	\$.33	\$2.00	\$.20
Acid Citric, Import	.50	.50	.50	.45	1.25	.45
Caffeine Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.25	18.00	3.65
Calomel, American	1.15	1.15	1.15	.82	3.43	.90
Camphor, Jap., ref	.86	.86	-83	.91	3.55	.41
Indine, Resublimed		4.40	4.40	3.50	5.00	3.75
Menthol	7.00	7.00	6.25	4.75	13.50	3.00
Morphine Sulfate	5.35	5.35	5.35	4.80	12.80	4.50
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	.27	.27	.23	.19	4.30	.80
Quinine Sulfate, Imp		.50	.50	.68	.90	.25
Sodium Salicylate		.42	.36	.28	4.25	.27
Strychnine Sulfate		.84	.76	1.15	2.05	.50
Average	2.11	2.11	2.03	1.94	5.92	1.56

The demand for medicinal chemicals continues active and sellers report a good volume of business for the past week. The market is expected to improve steadily through the heavy fall consuming season. Prices were not subjected to as many changes as has been the case weekly, since the tariff went into effect. A few declining movements were noted but no sharp drops were registered. U. S. P. carbolic acid was advanced Bromides, imported, are easier on spot. Formaldehyde is higher. Makers advanced the 95 per cent and 97 per cent grades of wood alcohol again. All of the wood chemicals occupy firm positions but first hands do not look for much higher prices, unless something unforeseen sets in. Potash permanganate is Aconitine alkaloid has advanced. Acid salicylic and the salicylates are tending upward. Menthol and camphor are firm at present but are likely to go lower as supplies arrive. All hands are up on acetanilid and sulfocarbolates. Imported citric acid is weak-

Acetanilid—One maker has advanced to 33c; others are up to 31c. Resellers are unable to offer goods in appreciable quantities. Expected that all hands will go to 33c as manufacturing costs have increased considerably.

Acetone—C. P. selling at 19c in drums carlots works. On less carlots of drums 19½c is quoted. Firm owing to position of raw material. On spot 19c@19½c can be done on limited quantities in outside hands.

Acid Carbolic—Due to increase in cost of technical phenol, distributors of U. S. P. small package goods have again advanced their schedule. New prices are as follows: 110 pound tins, 37cfb; 25 pound tins, 39cfb; 5 pound tins or bottles, 41c@42cfb; 1 pound bottles, 46cfb; liquid, U. S. P., 1 pound bottles, 45cfb. Strong

at these figures and trend is to still higher levels unless crude material weakens.

Acid Citric—Sales of imported acid reported made during the week at 49c but the best price quoted openly is now 50c@51cfb as to quantity. American makers' product in good demand at 50c for crystals and 51c for powdered.

Acid Salicylic—Occupies a very strong position at 35c for U. S. P. and 32c@33c for technical. On small resale lots 31c@33c is being done. Unless phenol situation clears up and prices discontinue upward movement, higher prices for salicylic acid cannot be avoided.

Acid Tartaric—American makers holding firm at 32c for crystals or powdered material. Imported grade 30c @31cfb. For shipment from abroad 25c c. i. f. is asked which at present, would not allow sales in this market. Interest is active.

Adeps Lanae—Outside sellers will do 2c lower on both grades than the market quotes, naming 16c on hydrous and 20c on anhydrous. In regular channels 18c@20c and 22c@24c is quoted. Sales continue steady and most makers report orders up to capacity for their plants.

Aconitine Alkaloid—Importers are asking higher prices as shipments, which came through recently, cost more than previous lots. Now at \$30.00 per one ounce vial, for crystals, and \$20.00 for amorphous.

Alcohol—Wood alcohol, 95 per cent and 97 per cent grades, has advanced 2c per gallon. New figures 98c@ 99c and 99c@\$1.01, respectively. Pure methyl and acetone free unchanged at \$1.05@\$1.07 and \$1.10@\$1.15. This advance came on the heels of the general 15c increase announced Wednesday, Oct. 18. Higher manufacturing costs have placed wood alcohol in its present firm position. Denatured and other grades at old prices.

Bromides—Imported bromides cheaper in featureless market. Ammonium at 18c@20c, potash at 17c@20c, and soda at 18c@20c. On old material less can be done. Various importers range their prices widely as to quality. No change in American makers' prices, with sodium at 25c@26c, potash at 26c@27c, and ammonium at 33c.

Camphor—Jap slabs offered at 86c on spot but 83c is being quoted for November arrival. American bulk gum 90c unchanged.

Formaldehyde—Advanced to 1234clb. for carlots of barrels at works. Less carlots carboys or barrels up to 13½clb. Firm as operating costs are on the upgrade.

0

Hexamethylenetetramine—Up to 95c@97cfb in sympathy with higher prices on formaldehyde.

Hydroquinone—One seller is doing \$1.00 on small lots but the \$1.10@\$1.15 is generally quoted.

Menthol—The spot situation continues tight. Inability to get shipments through in the usual length of time caused the sudden shortage of supplies here. One house has had one lot on the way ninety days, twice the time generally consumed. The principal factor is quoting \$7.00 on cases, to regular customers. Some of the weaker sellers have tried, without marked success, to boost the price to \$8.00. Consumers are apparently willing to await arrivals which are being offered from

nearby points at current figures. Several cases are expected in this week so the shortage should be relieved shortly.

Mercury—Has slipped back to \$71.50 per flask, as interest is lagging somewhat. The largest consumers are apparently well covered and volume of business has been small. Not likely to be a great deal cheaper, as high duty will keep prices up.

Paraformaldehyde—Higher prices on formaldehyde caused para to advance to 51½c@55clb.

Quinine—Japanese material is being offered for arrival in from two to three weeks at 48½c@49c an ounce, as to quality. In regular channels 50c is quoted on all grades. Minor salts continue active, with sales well up to production capacities.

Potash Permanganate—Cheaper at 16½c@17c. Moving in routine channels only with interest generally quiet.

Salicylates—No change has been made in prices but all salts are strong and trend is to higher levels. Most factors expect another advance in near future. Methyl now 45c in drums and 47c in cans. Soda at 42c@44c as to quantity. Resale methyl at 44c@45c; soda at 41c.

Sulfocarbolates—All factors have advanced quotations to 58c@60c for calcium, 38c@40c on sodium, and 33c@35c on zinc. Higher manufacturing costs responsible.

Fine Chemical Notes

G. Lee Camp, sales manager of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., was in New York last week.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland, O., resumed operations at its Gladstone, Mich., plant Oct. 15, following a suspension of several weeks.

The American Druggists' Syndicate announces the election of John Slade of Simmons & Slade as a director to succeed the late O. G. Hottinger of Chicago.

The October issue of "Merck's Report" has been mailed to the trade. The paper contains numerous concise articles pertaining to the field and has a market report and price list appended.

Crude opium, coca leaves and narcotic import regulations have been issued by the Treasury Department. These rules will supplant the emergency list issued last May by the Federal Narcotics Control Board.

Dr. T. R. Duggan will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be held at the Chemists Club Friday, Nov. 3, at 6:30 P. M. Dr. Duggan, a former trustee of the club and Chairman of the House Committee, leaves for England shortly.

The principals in the new Cincinnati firm of Hinton & Davis were formerly with the Cincinnati Chemical Works. By mistake a note was printed in this column last week saying that the new concern was formerly the Cincinnati Chemical Works.

The Executive Committee of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference held a special meeting last week. Clyde L. Eddy spoke on the great increase in cost of various medicines, which he declared was due principally to the numerous special taxes levied on the sale of alcohol. Peter Diamond introduced a resolution in favor of a bill limiting the ownership of drug stores to licensed pharmacists.

OUTLOOK FOR VANILLA BEAN CROP

(Special to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)
Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The American Consul
at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has sent the following report to
the Department of Commerce regarding the Mexican
vanilla bean crop for this year:

"The vanilla bean grown in the State of Vera Cruz, is cultivated on small farms by the natives. An American firm cures about one-third of the crop and purchases another third of the cured beans. This leaves only one-third, which is purchased by some seven small operators. In the curing process great care must be exercised, otherwise the value of the bean is so minimized that it becomes practically worthless.

"It is impossible to accurately estimate the 1922-23 crop, but it is safe to state that it will amount to 40 per cent more than the previous crop, which totaled 55,000 pounds. The price during the last few years has been so unsatisfactory that farmers have neglected the cultivation of the vanilla bean; however, this year there has been an improvement in the quotations and the producers have planted the normal amounts. It requires three years for the plants to mature, so that the normal output will not materialize for that length of time.

"There are no beans in the market, all having been exported. The curing of the new crop begins in December and is finished by July. So far the quality and size of the new beans are very promising. Operators here believe the price will continue high with the tendency to reach the maximum at the end of the curing season. They look for better prices than were paid for the last crop."

HYLAN ATTACKS DR. SCHIEFFELIN

Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of Schieffelin & Co., 170 William street, New York, was attacked by Mayor Hylan in a statement made to the newspapers this week, about a list of alcoholic products which the company sends to retail druggists. The Mayor was angry because of attacks upon the City Budget by the Citizens Union, of which Dr. Schieffelin is president. The Citizens Union disclosed the fact that Mayor Hylan had provided nearly \$6,000,000 increases in salaries in departments under the Mayor's supervision. The Mayor said to reporters:

"I see the Citizens Union has had something to say again about the budget. I want the people to know that the Citizens Union is composed of three men, one of whom is Wallstein, who started that investigation of the Meyer committee which cost the citizens half a million dollars, of which he grabbed for himself \$17,000. The head of the Citizens Union is one Schieffelin, and those who want to know about him and certain wet goods will be interested in this pamphlet. I'll read this wine list and prices."

The Mayor then read a list of wines and liquors which Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, supply to the retail drug store trade.

When Mr. Schieffelin was shown the Mayor's statement at his place of business, he said: "We are obeying the Volstead act absolutely. We only send out a list to retail druggists who have permits under the Volstead act. They are known as permitted druggists."

Rohde Laboratory Supply Co., Inc., chemicals, 17 Madison ave., filed schedules in bankruptcy Oct. 20, listing liabilities of \$43,345 and assets of \$18,967, main items of which are stock, \$16,000, and accounts, \$2,960. Principal creditors listed are William F. Mershenmoser, \$28,174; Dr. Robert Widmar, \$1,200; George R. Reed & Co., \$1,094; Radio Stores Corporation, \$1,650.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates, pages 1077-1079

BENZOL DEMAND EXCEEDS PRODUCTION

Toluene, Phenol and Cresylic Acid Also Scarce—Naphthalene Less Plentiful—Business in Intermediates Improving—Supplies of Aniline Limited and Prices Remain Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Phenol, 1c tb.

Declined No Declines

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Trei	nd of t	ne ma	rket			
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Benzene, C.Pgal.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30	\$.27	\$1.10	\$.26
Naphthalene, flake fb.	.07	.07	.07	.063/4	.16	.03
Phenolb.	.26	.26	.20	.085/4	1.50	.45
Xylene, 2 deggal.	.45	.45	.45	.45		
Toluene, puregal.		.30	.30	.28		
Aniline Oilb.	.16	.16	.15	.171/2	1.40	.101/
Benzaldehydetb.	-55	.55	.55	.45		
Betanapthol, dist th.	.23	.23	.22	.30	1.50	.08
Paranitroaniline	.73	.73	.73	.77	1.85	.08
Average	0.338	0.338	0.330	0.317	1.25	.167

Scarcity of coal-tar products is the most important feature of the market at the present time. While the production of benzol is gaining slowly it does not keep up with the increasing demand caused by the greater use of benzol in motor fuels. Toluene is in much the same position as benzol. The phenol situation is unchanged. Supplies continue scarce and the price is gradually creeping upward. The only maker at present is sold up far in advance and no relief can be looked for until the manufacture of synthetic phenol is under way. Cresylic acid is in the same position as phenol, there being an even greater scarcity of spot goods than in the case of phenol. Naphthalene is less plentiful than has been the case heretofore. Business in intermediates has improved and there is a steady undertone to the market. Prices have remained unchanged. Aniline is still firm and supplies are limited. Dimethylaniline is in a strong position on aniline scarcity and higher costs of methyl alcohol.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Maker is unable to meet the demand on scarcity of stocks. Production is gradually increasing Transportation difficulties are holding up deliveries. Prices quoted at 27c@32c for 90 per cent grade and 30c@35c for C. P. as to quantity.

Cresylic Acid—The new tariff has virtually placed an embargo on this commodity and no supplies are to be had on spot. Maker is unable to supply the demand and production is sold several months in advance. Prices at works quoted at 55c@57c for 95 per cent dark. 97-99 per cent straw in drums at 60c@62c. Decolored, 80c@82c. Straw colored resale price from 75c@90c.

Naphthalene—Demand has been gaining and supplies are low. Prices are firm. Crushed at works is quoted at 5ctb in carlots. Flake is named at 7c@8c as to quantity at works. Resellers' prices 6½c@7¼c. Balls at works 8c@9c. Resellers' at 7½c@8c.

Phenol—Supplies are still very scarce on spot and the price is generally named at 26c@27c. Maker's prices

are quoted at 22c@26c, and is sold up for the balance of the year.

Toluene—Supplies are somewhat low and production has been slow. Maker's prices quoted at 30c gallon in tank car lots, and 35c in drums at works.

Intermediates

Acid, 1, 2, 4—Very little activity has been noted. Price quoted at 80ctb.

Acid, Anthranilic—Makers quote technical at \$1.10 @\$1.15tb as to quantity. Refined named at \$1.30@\$1.35. Demand has been along routine lines.

Acid, Benzoic—Demand has been improving and price firm. Technical named at 50c@55c as to quantity. U. S. P. quoted at 60c@65c.

Acid, Broenner's-Quiet with price quoted at \$1.55tb.

Acid, Gamma—Makers report good improvement in demand. Price is named at \$1.75@\$1.85 as to quantity at works.

Acid, H—Buyers are showing more interest and the movement has been along steady lines. Makers name large quantities at 75c and in single barrels at 80ctb.

Acid, Laurent's—Price quoted at 75c@80c as to quantity at works. No new activity noted.

Acid, Naphthionic—Demand showing improvement and better movement expected. Technical in barrels named at 60c@62c. Refined at 65c.

Acid, Salicylic—Higher costs of phenol have caused advances in price. Is now steady at recent advance. Technical is quoted at 32c@33ctb and U. S. P. at 35ctb.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Movement has been slow and prices somewhat easy. Quoted at 17c@19cfb.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Demand continues along routine lines with supplies plentiful. Prices quoted at 30c@32ctb.

Aniline Oil—Prices remain firm with demand steady. Supplies scarce on spot. Makers' prices named at 16c @17c as to quantity at works.

Aniline Salt—Supplies are scarce and price is firm. All makers quote 24cfb at works.

Benzaldehyde—Demand along routine lines. Technical named at 55cfb at works. U. S. P. at \$1.40@\$1.55. FFC at \$1.60@\$1.70.

Benzidine—Improvement in demand has been noted. Quoted at 85c@87c for dry as to quantity at works.

Beta-Naphthol—Demand has been gaining though buying has been confined to moderate quantities. Prices quoted at 22c@24c as to quantity. Sublimed at 50c@55c,

Dianisidine—Price quoted at \$4.50@4.60th at works.

Dimethylaniline—Strong on increased demand and higher costs of raw materials. 34c@36c maker's prices at works.

Dinitrobenzene—Price range is from 20c@22c as to quantity.

Diphenylamine—Makers' price is named at 52c@54c. Demand reported good.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Demand has been quiet. Ouoted at 90c@\$1.00.

Nitrobenzene-Remains in a strong position due to

scarcity of benzene. Crude is quoted at 9½c@10½c. Redistilled named at 10c@11c as to quantity.

Ortho-aminophenol—Higher costs of phenol not yet affected price. Named at \$2.35@\$2.50fb as to quantity.

Ortho-nitrophenol—Demand improving somewhat. Quoted at 80c@85c at works.

Para-aminophenol—Demand continues along routine lines. Price range from \$1.05@\$1.20. Hydrochloride at \$1.20@\$1.25. Photographic at \$1.50@\$1.60.

Para-nitroaniline—Demand reported steady though not large. Makers are quoting prices at 73c@78c according to quantity, though it may be possible to shade this price on firm buying.

Para-phenylenediamine—Makers' prices quoted at \$1.50 @\$1.60tb as to quantity.

Para-toluidine—Quiet and in little demand. 95c@\$1.10 as to quantity.

R-Salt—Demand continues active. Named at 55c@ 65c at works.

Dyestuff Notes

The American Dye Intermediates Co., is now operating under the receivership of Frederick M. Woolley.

R. D. McCarthy, Stamford, Conn., dye merchant with offices in New York, died from a stroke of paralysis October 23.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announce several new dyes. Pontamine Diazo Bordeaux 7B, a direct color; Dupont Resorcin Brown 3R; Pontamine Fast Red 8 BL; Pontacyl Violet 4 BL, an acid color; Sulphogene Cutch O, a brown color.

The French silk color card for spring, issued by J. Claude Freres & Cie., Paris, shows sixty-six shades. Principal among them are the blue, brown and green tones, varying from the very delicate light shades to those of deeper hue. Reds and grays also are prominent.

The American Aniline Products Co., Lockhaven, Pa., has plans under way for the construction of two additions to its plant, to replace structures destroyed by fire some months ago. The new buildings will be threestory, 45x90 feet; one will be used for the manufacture of dyes and the other for grinding colors.

The textile trade is awaiting a decision by the Customs Division of the Treasury Department on the question of determining whether a vat dye has been used in cotton yarn and cotton cloth which are imported dyed. Such yarn and cloth must pay an additional duty of 4 per cent. There are several methods of determining the nature of a dye used in a textile but it is said that none of them is infallible in all cases.

Twelve colors for the millinery trade for spring have been selected by a committee representing the Eastern Millinery Association and the Retail Millinery Association of America, in co-operation with the Textile Color Card Association. These colors are strawberry, fallow, clover, oakwood, almond green, grass, fireweed, Eldorado, Cleopatra, Mephisto, crushed berry and fog. The strawberry and crushed berry shades are salient features, with greens such as almond green and grass running a close second. The colors will be sponsored by practically all of the other millinery associations.

DYE MEN AT TEXTILE EXPOSITION

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 25.—The Southern Textile Exposition, which opened on Oct. 19, brought many representatives of dye manufacturers to Greenville to keep in touch with southern consumers. Among the early arrivals was Dr. Louis J. Matos, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co. Several Boston companies, making a specialty of textile colors, are represented, and two New York companies which are giving special attention to importing German colors not made in this country.

Other visitors included a committee of business men from West Texas. Herbert Jones, manager of the Post Textile Mill of Post, Tex., Industrial Secretary Ady of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, J. S. Green, of Colorado City, and Ray B. Leach, secretary of the Breckenridge, Tex., Chamber of Commerce, representing the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. They came to study the textile industry with a view to establishing mills in West Texas.

TEXTILE COLOR CARD OUT NOV. 6

The Spring color card of the Textile Card Association of the United States gives 80 colors, 66 of which are shown in silk and 14 in worsted fabrics. In a separate group are 10 shoe, leather and hosiery shades. In the leading innovations for the coming season are found strawberry and a green. These are peculiarly Persian in their origin, and added to them are one Persian Pink and another of deep strawberry shade, called Rubaivat.

Other colors bear Egyptian names—Cleopatra, Rameses and Pharaoh. These blend in harmony with the deep golden shades called Oriole and Eldorado, Colors of Venetian origin are found in such shades as luxurious rose and light emerald green, notable among which is Harlequin. There are some novel shades of sand and light browns among the woolen group, called Sirocco, Pampas and Pueblo. Two grays are named Granite and Traprock. Of especial interest in this group are new shades of red and green, Moorish in origin, known as Alcazar and Alhambra. The card will be released to the trade on Nov. 6.

GERMAN DYE WORKS BUSY

(Special Correspondence to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The German dye industry is well employed on home and foreign orders, but the supply of fuel is insufficient and the delivery of raw material is delayed. In order to ensure regular employment large amounts of foreign coal are bought at prices far above the home product. The inflation of the currency is restricting imports of raw material and the new custom of quoting in foreign currency, even in the home market is extending.

Herman A. Metz, president of the H. A. Metz Co., New York, who is running for Congress in the Seventeenth District against Representative Ogden Mills, declared in a speech last week that the new tariff was hurtful to the dye business. His criticism, he said, was voiced as a manufacturer and importer of dyes and pharmaceutical products. The vagueness of the valuation provisions of the Fordney-McCumber tariff made it impossible to enter dyestuffs urgently needed in the textile industry, he said, although goods have been waiting entry since the new duties went into effect Sept. 22.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, page 1087

ANIMAL OILS HIGHER OWING TO SCARCITY

Linseed Oil Firm With Demand Increasing—Cod Oil and Menhaden Show Greater Strength—Red Oil and Stearic Acid Advanced—Turpentine Drops Early in the Week.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Red Oil, 1/2c tb. Stearic Acid, 1/2c@13/4c tb. Turpentine, 7c gal. Rosin, 50c unit Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

116	na or t	ne mai	rket			
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Cod Oil, N. Fgal.	\$.54	\$.54	\$.56	\$.42	\$1.27	\$.361/2
Degras, American, bbltb.		.04	.04	.033/4	.25	.031/
Lard, No. 1gal.		.76	.75	.67	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crd. bblsgal.	.40	.40	.38	.33	1.20	.35
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.gal.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.00	3.45	.96
Red Oil, distilled lb.	.091/2	.083/4	.081/2	.071/2	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.Ptb.	.12	.103/4	.101/2	.11%	.33	.12
Coconut, Ceylon						
Dom., bblstb.	.081/2	.081/2	.081/2	.093/4	.20	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks. tb.	071/2	.071/2	.071/	.07	.25	.08
Linseed, carlotsgal.	.89	.87	.88	.65	1.88	.57
Olive, denaturedgal.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.10	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refinedlb.	. 121/2	.123/2	.121/2	.11	.30	.08
Soya Bean, bbls	. 121/2	.123/2	.12%	.083/4	.191/2	.07
Average	0.443	0.437	0.441	0.372	1.30	0.362

The market as a whole is firm with the strength of animal oils being reflected in advances in several items. Supplies appear to be light and demand has been in-Vegetable oils have been quiet but prices have remained firm. Linseed oil is on a firm basis, with spot supplies low and an increasing demand. Crushers report large volume of sales for the past month. Fish oils have been fairly active, with cod and menhaden showing more strength. Sellers of menhaden are firm in their demands and the present strength of linseed oil is helping. Cod oil is strong in the primary market. Activity on cottonseed oil fell off slightly but the market is firm on the present strength of cotton. Flaxseed maintained a steady tone during the week. Olive oil is firm. Red oil and stearic acid were advanced during the week on higher costs of raw materials. Turpentine advanced to the highest level in two years to \$1.68 per gallon and then dropped several points but still is high. Rosin prices also advanced.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—Trading has been quiet and the market remains unchanged. No. 1 in barrels is quoted at 13c@ 134c and in cases at 14c. No. 3 at 12c@124c.

Chinawood Oil—Buying has been along routine lines with prices firm at former levels. Spot named at 1234c@13c. In sellers tanks at coast 11½c@1134c. Orient to New York in barrels, 13c@13¼c. In tanks at 12c@12¼c.

Coconut Oil—Market has assumed a firmer tone with prices unchanged. Ceylon in barrels New York named 8½c@8¾c and in tanks at 7¼c@7½c. Cochin at 8½c@9½c. Manila in tanks at coast 7c@7½c. Edible in barrels New York 10c@10½c.

Corn Oil—Offerings are somewhat limited and market remains firm. Crude in tanks at mills named at

7¼c@7½c, and in barrels at 9¼c@9¾c. In barrels New York 10½c@10¾c. Refined in barrels New York at 12½c@12½c.

Cottonseed Oil—Nearby crude fell off during the week but forward months maintained a firm position. Spot is lower at 8½c. October opened lower at 8½c. May slightly higher at 9½c. Crude in tanks at mills 7½c. Southeast and Texas are nominal at 8c.

Linseed Oil—Market is in a firm position with spot stock low and a large volume of forward business being down. Prices are generally firm at 89c gallon for spot. November quoted at 87c and December at 86c. Imported held at 84c@86c. London prices advanced slightly to 39s 6d. Antwerp also higher at 234 francs. Flaxseed prices underwent little change. Duluth cash opened at \$2.44 for October, \$2.34 for November, and \$2.25 December. May \$2.25. Winnipeg October \$2.14, December \$1.94, May \$1.98. Buenos Aires easy at \$1.90 for October and December steady at \$1.76.

Olive Oil—Prices remain firm with buying confined to moderate quantities. Denatured is quoted at \$1.15@ \$1.18 in barrels New York. Edible quoted at \$1.80@ \$2.10. Foots continue in a firm position on good buying abroad. Quoted at 9½c@10c.

Palm Oil—Light offerings and strength of primary markets make market firm. Niger quoted at 6½c@6¾c. Lagos named at 7½c@8c. Kernel at 8¾c@9c.

Peanut Oil—Primary market in a firm position with scarcity of oil. Refined in barrels held at 12½c@13c. Crude in buyers' tanks at mills at 8½c@8¾c. Crude at coast in sellers' tanks in bond at 7¾c.

Perilla Oil—Little activity in local market. In barrels New York 15c@15½c. Shipments c. i. f. New York held at 13c@13½c in barrels. In cases at 12½c@12½c.

Rapeseed Oil—Quiet though somewhat firmer in foreign markets. Refined at 80c@82c. Brown in barrels New York at 95c@\$1.00.

Soya Bean Oil—Market in general has been quiet. Supplies are reported scarce and prices hold firm. Crude in tanks at coast at 10c@10½c, and in barrels New York 10½c@11c. Refined at 12½c@12¾c.

Animal Oils

Degras—Prices remain firm on steady demand and light offerings. American in barrels New York at 4c@ 4½c. English at 3¾c@4½c. Neutral at 8½c@9½c.

Lard Oil—Demand continues strong and prices tending upwardon scarcity. Edible held at 15¾c. Prime technical at 12¼c. Extra No. 1 at 11¾c. No. 1 at 10¾c. No. 2 at 10½c.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prices remain unchanged with demand steady. Pure at 123/4c in barrels New York. 20 degree cold test named at 18c and 30 degree at 143/4c.

Oleo Oil—Market firm on active demand. No. 1 in barrels New York at 103/4c. No. 2 at 10c and No. 3 at 91/5c.

Red Oil—Prices advanced on higher costs of raw materials. Distilled and saponified now quoted at 9½clb.

Stearic Acid-Quoted at a higher level on increased

costs. Single pressed at 10c. Double pressed, 101/2c. Triple at 12c@13c.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Market in a strong position on scarcity of stocks. Newfoundland at 54c@58c in barrels. In tanks New York at 53c@55c.

Menhaden Oil—Sellers firm in their demands and little is offered below 40c for crude at works. Light strained 53c in tanks. In barrels at 58c.

Naval Stores

Turpentine—Reached record advance in price at \$1.68. Now at \$1.62. Savannah also higher at \$1.53. London prices much higher at 120s.

Rosin—All grades advanced during the week. B-K at \$7.25; M-N \$7.35; WG \$7.75; WW at \$8.20.

SHELLAC FOR TURPENTINE DRUMS

Iron drums or tanks in which turpentine is to be shipped or stored should not be galvanized on the inside, says the "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering," but should be properly shellacked. The persistent white turbidity in turpentine is caused by a finely divided zinc compound held in suspension and a certain quantity of dissolved zinc. Iron oxide is also sometimes found in suspension. Shellacking instead of galvanizing will do away with this trouble.

It might be possible to ship or store freshly distilled turpentine, free from water, in galvanized or iron drums or tanks without producing this objectionable condition, but the smallest quantity of water will develop acids which partly dissolve and loosen either the iron itself or the zinc with which the iron has been galvanized. Turpentine stored over winter is practically certain to separate some water during the cold weather and any unshellacked metal surface will be attacked.

COTTONSEED OIL OUTPUT IN AUG.-SEPT.

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The amount of crude oil produced from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 amounted to 111,962,569 pounds, and the amount shipped out to 78,271,478 pounds, according to the Census Bureau. The supply on hand on Sept. 30, last, was 54,905,685 pounds. The production of refined oil from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 was 49,689,126 pounds and the supply on hand on that date was 52,974,737 pounds.

The output of cake and meal from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 was 176,875 tons and the amount shipped out 163,046 tons. The supply on hand on Sept. 30, last, was 80,744 tons.

Quotations on olive oil at Genoa, Italy, at the beginning of October were as follows per 100 kilos: Riviera Ponente fino, lire 930 to 950; Bitonto extra, lire 900 to 910; Molfetta extra, lire 900 to 910; Calabria extra, lire 890 to 900; Sardegna fino, lire 850 to 900; Toscano fino, lire 900 to 910; Abruzzi, lire 850 to 870.

The W. H. Hughes Co., Inc., 507 West 36th st., New York, manfacturers of paints, lacquers and enamels, has leased property at 164 Coit st., Irvington, Newark, N. J., for a branch plant.

The Procter & Gamble Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 25.

Oil Trade Notes

The annual dinner by Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., to their employees will be held on Nov. 11 at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York. Covers for more than 100 will be laid.

List FE-14007-B., published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, gives a list of the manufacturers and exporters of vegetable oils in Manchuria.

Fire in the plant of the Crown Oil and Wax Co., Pratt and Eighth sts., Highlandtown, Baltimore, September 10, caused damage of about \$100,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Reardon Co., 2200 South Second street, St. Louis, manufacturers of glue and paints, has awarded a building contract for its new plant at Clinton and Second street estimated to cost in excess of \$48,000.

The Temple Cotton Oil Co., Hope, Ark., will begin operations at its Idabel, Ark., plant at once. The mill has been closed for three years because of crop disappointments. A. E. Womack is manager.

The Southeastern Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C., will install machinery in a building recently acquired at Wilmington, N. C., for the manufacture of pine by-products. Forrest A. Johnson heads the company.

The Marland Refining Co., Ponca City, Okla., operating an oil refnery in that city, plans to double its capacity which is at present about 7,000 barrels of finished products per day. The building operations and new machinery involved will cost about \$1,500,000.

The summer residence of Dr. I. W. Drummond, president of the S. P. Reynolds Paint Co., New York, located in Eighth avenue, Atlantic Highlands, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning, Oct. 22. The loss includes valuable paintings, antiques, curios and furniture.

The harvest of sunflower seed in Russia is very plentiful this year, says a British review, and the result is expected to be lower prices for vegetable oils. The decline, has only been slight, however, which is explained by the scarcity and dearness of animal fats on the Ukraine market.

President Ernest T. Trigg and Secretary V. Horgan, of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association, together with Presidents S. R. Matlack and E. H. Hancock, and Secretary G. B. Heckel, of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association, have arranged programs for the conventions of the associations which they represent. The date fixed is Nov. 13 to 18, at Atlantic City. Important subjects affecting paint and varnish manufacture will be discussed, including flax growing.

At the annual election meeting of the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, October 13, three employees of the company were elected new directors and nine directors were re-elected. The directors representing the company are J. J. Burchenal, Wallace E. McCaw, Herbert G. French, William C. Procter, William Procter, William S. Rowe, James N. Gamble, Albert E. Anderson and Cecil H. Gamble. The directors chosen to represent the employees are James L. Rice, of the Cincinnati plant; Charles Schneel, of the Port Ivory plant, and Charles A. Ellsberry, of the Kansas City plant.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, pages 1079-1031

CASCARA SCARCE AND HIGHER

Crop Reported Poor and Prices Firming-Foenugreek Seed, Agar No. 1, and Jalap Root, Advance-Rhubarb and Sarsaparilla Again Cheaper-Valencian Saffron Easier-Scarcities in Many Items Causing Higher Prices

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Agar Agar, No. 1, 3c fb. Arnica Flowers, 1/c fb. Cannabis, U.S.P., 95c fb. Cascara Sagrada, 1c fb. Chamomile Flowers, Rom., Damiana Leaves, 1/c fb. Doggrass Root, 1c fb.

Dragons Blood Reed, 10c tb.
Foenugreek, 1c tb.
Henna Leaves, 2c tb.
Horehound Herb, 1/c tb.
Jalap Root, 1c tb.
Jalap Root, 1c tb.
Licorice Root, pwd., 11/2c tb.
Nutmegs, 1/c tb.
Worm Seed, Levant, 50c tb.

Declined

Aletris Root, 5c fb. Cloves, 1c tb. Coriander, unblehd., 34c 1b. Cumin, 1c fb. Golden Seal Root, 15c fb. Manna, small, 6c fb.

Mastic Gum, 5c fb.
Rhubarb, 1c fb.
Saffron, Val., \$100 fb
Sarsaparilla, Mex., 2c fb.
Sloe Berries, 5c fb.
Soap Bark, cut, ½c fb.
Tolu Balsam, 2½c fb.

Trend of the Market

	Today		Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Aconite Root, U.S.P	\$.23	\$.23	\$.23	\$.22	\$.90	\$.12
Buchu Leaves, Short	.90	.90	.90	1.25	4.00	.85
Cantharides, Russian	3.25	3.25	3.50	2.50	9.00	2.10
Cocculus Indicus		.033/2	.031/2	.061/2	-85	.03
Ergot, Spanish		.58	.70	1.10	4.50	.54
Insect Powder, pure		.52	.52	-36	1.00	.28
Ipecac, Cartagena, pwd	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.60	4.50	1.35
Nux Vomica	.07	.07	.07	.10	.14%	.07
Opium, gum		6.75	6.75	5.50	30.00	5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D	.44	.45	.48	.35	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon		1.75	1.75	3.00	6.00	1.50
Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.		.09	.09	.00	.21	.07
Average	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.35	5.28	1.00

The week in the crude drug market was quiet in some quarters, so far as actual transactions are concerned. Sellers look upon it as only a temporary lull and expect the tone to become better when cooler weather comes. Values, however, were quite active. American botanicals are developing numerous spot and country scarcities and prices are becoming firmer in many instances. Drugs were not gathered here in abundance this year, due to low prices prevailing, and such stocks as are to be had in the country are being held at advanced figures. Cascara sagrada is higher on spot and scarce in the country. Aletris, mastic gum, sloe berries, coriander, cloves, cumin and small flake manna are cheaper. Limited available quantities of agar No. 1, cannabis, Roman chamomiles, damiana leaves, jalap root, doggrass root, powdered licorice and wormseed have been advanced by holders. Rhubarb and sarsaparilla sustained another decline. Tolu balsam is cheaper. Nutmegs are firmer. Ergot is no lower but is weak. Cut soap bark is off. Horehound herb is up.

Agar Agar—Only spot holder of agar agar No. 1 has advanced price to \$1.48@\$1.50tb. Stocks are held closely and price is firm. Other grades without change at \$1.35@\$1.40 for No. 2, and \$1.25@\$1.30 for No. 3.

Aletris Root-In better supply on spot. Stocks are offered cheaper at 55c inside Ranges to 60c as to quantity and seller. Weak at low figure.

Arnica Flowers-Spot scarcity of good grade flowers

has caused price to move up to 9c@10ctb. Some holders asking higher than 10c.

Buchu Leaves-Many factors look for higher prices as present basis will hardly permit importing at a p-ofit. On bales 90c@95c is quoted. For less 95c@\$1.00. Shipment price is said to be 85c.

Cannabis-Price for U. S. P. goods has advanced sharply as spot stocks are all but depleted. Now quoted at \$1.25. For non U. S. P. product from 35c to 50c is named. Trend is upward unless replacements are received shortly.

Caraway Seed-Again higher at 191/4c@20ctb. Small quantity of seed available for shipment from Holland and extreme high prices asked responsible for firmness in this market.

Cascara Sagrada—The country holding for much higher shipment figures and better than 12c@15ctb cannot be done for spot goods. A poor crop has caused a situation to arise which several factors believe will lead to still higher prices in the near future.

Celery Seed-Reports of lower prices than 20c@201/2c could not be confirmed but it is probable that a firm bid would uncover better figures.

Chamomiles-Roman goods have jumped to 85c and are practically nominal thereat. Limited quantity in market almost wiped out. Strong for shipment. Hungarian soft at 24c@26c.

Cloves-Cheaper at 31c@32c. The market is being held up well but much lower prices have been named than are openly quoted. Two weeks ago a sale of two bales was made at 26c, the material to be used to parcel out in small lots. As low as 14c has been quoted for Nov .-Dec. shipment. For earlier shipment from 17c to 20c is being named. For arrival next month 26c is being done.

Coriander Seed-Is lower at 123/4c@131/4c for unbleached seed. Bleached at 16c@161/2c. Scarce and high for

Cubeb Berries-Odd lot still on market at 80c@821/2c for XX and 85c@871/2c for powdered. Other factors holding for from 85c to 90c inside, on XX.

Cumin Seed-Cheaper at 30c@31c as lower shipment figures are quoted.

Damiana Leaves-Scarce and higher spot. Quoted at 101/2c@11cfb in some quarters. As high as 12c heard in

Doggrass Root-Spot scarcity causing quotations to firm. Up to 91/2c@10cfb.

Dragons Blood Reed-Sellers are finding it practically impossible to replace this article and have advanced their prices to 90c@95ctb.

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Ergot-Market upset due to arrival of large quantities of goods which are being sold as Spanish ergot. Some importers say there is no difference in quality between the so-called Russian product and that from Spain. Consumers are evidently of the same mind as sales are made comparatively freely. Better than 58c has not been heard on spot, as yet, but very low shipment figures have been given out on goods in bond.

Foenugreek-Inability of shippers to get goods out of

Morocco has caused prices in this market to jump to 6c@7ctb. In some cases goods are being held even higher.

Golden Seal Root-Off to \$3.30@\$3.25 owing to pressure of outside sellers. Market dull and weak.

Fennel Seed-Temporary scarcity of French seed has been relieved and prices are back at 12c@121/2ctb. German at 20c@22c.

Henbane Leaves-Weak at 42c@43c. Recent heavy arrivals have softened market considerably.

Henna Leaves-Lot at 22c sold and best now is 24c @25ctb. Supply better owing to small arrival during week but stocks are still unusually short.

Horehound Herb-Spot scarcity quotations to advance to 8c@81/2c. Temporary condition which will probably be relieved.

Jalap Root-One spot seller is naming 30c for whole goods. Others quote 21c@23c but cannot fill orders. Powdered goods firm at advanced figures. Now 25c @27c. Stocks of both grades are low, whole being almost wiped out.

Licorice-Powdered advanced to 101/2c@121/2c for limited amounts available. Whole nominal at 91/2c@10c. Bundles in fair supply at 181/2c@25c. Supplies of whole virtually cleaned out; powder stocks dwindling, as demand increases.

Manna-Arrival of considerable small flake article enabled sellers to reduce prices to 42c@45c; sorts 40c Large flake at 85c@90c unchanged.

Mastic Gum-Is easier on spot. Sales have been made at 60c@65cfb. Has apparently reached its highest As trouble at source has subsided the price should do likewise.

Nutmegs-Advanced to 21c@22c for 110s and 24c @241/2c for 75s and 80s. Higher import cost as duty was increased.

Quince Seed-None in quantity on spot. For Nov.-Dec. shipment \$1.10 c. i. f. is being quoted.

Rhubarb-Whole goods have dropped to 44c@47cfb. Interest low, stocks large, prices weak. Powder still at 50c@52c.

Saffron Flowers-Valencian goods offered lower in one quarter at \$31.00@\$32.00fb. Supply is better. American at \$1.45@\$1.50 unchanged.

Sarsaparilla-Mexican grade is now down to 24c@ 25c. Activity is lacking and large quantities of goods on market exert weakening effect.

Sloe Berries-Have been inactive for many months. One seller has cut the price in half and now names 5c@6ctb in order to move goods.

Soap Bark-Cut bark cheaper at 71/2c@8c1/8. terest lacking and prices soft.

Tolu Balsam-Down to 671/2ctb spot. Routine demand in evidence.

Wormseed-Lone spot holder of Levant wormseed has advanced his price sharply and now quotes \$3.50tb.

Foenugreek seed is not being shipped out of Morocco, according to certain factors in this market. Whether the crop has been a failuic, or whether unrelated conditions are responsible, is not definitely known. All seed must now be shipped from India, where prices and shipping costs are higher.

Buchu leaves appear likely to go higher, say sellers, if shipment figures, reported made, do not soften. Prices, now quoted, would make the goods cost around 91c laid down, which is slightly above the present bale

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOL FAVORED BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Trade Is Bearing the Responsibility for Distribution for Industrial and Medicinal Purposes and Urges That Prohibition Unit Consult Before Making Regu ulations-Resolution on Price Maintenance Adopted

The business connections of the new officers of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association are: President, F. E. Bogart, Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit, Mich.; first vice-president, R. H. Davis, Davis Brothers Drug Company, Denver, Colo.; second vice-president, A. B. Stewart, Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle, Wash.; third vice-president, W. N. Churchill, Churchill Drug Co., Burlington, Ia.; fourth vice-president, H. D. Cowan, Plimpton-Cowan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; fifth vice-president, E. H. De Moss, Peter-Neat-Richardson Co., Louisville, Ky.

The three new members of the Board of Control are: B. B. Gilmer, Southern Drug Co., Houston, Tex.; A. H. Van Gorder, the Hall-Van Gorder Co., Cleveland, O., and C. Mahlon Kline, Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia.

The new board elected C. F. Michaels of Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco, as chairman. F. E. Holliday was reappointed general representative; C. H. Waterbury, secretary, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, treasurer.

The next meeting place will be Cleveland, O., the time to be announced later with preference indicated for either the week of Sept. 24 or Oct. 8.

Among the resolutions passed at the Colorado

Springs meeting were the following:

Resolved, That the National Wholesale Druggists' Association recommends that there be a separation of the functions of the supervision of alcohol for industrial purposes from the policing of violations of the prohibition law, and to that end the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is urged to appoint a deputy commissioner to take over the industrial alcohol and chemical division of the prohibition unit, to have charge of the issuing of permits and such other functions as relate to the supervision of industrial alcohol.

"Resolved, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be requested to appoint an advisory trade committee from the membership of National Associations in trades employing alcohol to include the Washington representatives of such associations for purposes of consultation respecting the advisability and necessity of proposed regulations of importance to the alcohol using trades.

In the committee reports appear the following recommendations by the Committee on President's Address:

We fully approve the recommendation in favor of the Stephens-Kelly bill, legalizing the maintenance of prices of advertised specialties, and we urge our members to do their utmost to secure the enactment of this measure.

We entirely agree with the President in his plea for the Prohibition Law. Honestly enforced, this law would not only advance the sobriety and happiness of our people, but would promote our prosperity.

The three winning essays in the prize contest on "The Economic Value of the Wholesale Salesman" were announced at the meeting and are as follows:

First Prize—\$100. Author, V. J. Rogers, Noyes Brothers & Cutler, St. Paul, Minn.

Second Prize-\$50. Author, H. S. Noel, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Third Prize-\$25. Author, Donald F. Vliet, Kiefer-Stewart Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, page 1094, Aromatic Chemicals, page 1095

ORANGE WEAKER IN ITALY AND ON SPOT

Shipment Prices of \$1.70 c. i. f. Reported Made—Wormseed Advanced Sharply—Oils Peppermint, Citronella and Cloves Cheaper—Bergamot Tending Upward—Limes, Sandalwood, Petit Grain and Spearmint Easier—Eucalyptus Up

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Bergamot, 5c tb. Oil Cedar Leaf, 10c tb. Oil Coriander, \$2.00 tb. Oil Citronella, Java, 3c fb. Oil Eucalyptus, 2c fb. Oil Orange, bitter, 25c fb.

Declined

Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 1c tb. Oil Cloves, 10c tb. Oil Cubebs. 40c tb. Oil Juniper Berries, 10c tb. Oil Liemograss, 10c tb. Oil Limes, express, 25c tb. Oil Orange, sweet, 10c tb. Oil Peppermint, nat., 5c fb.
Redistilled, 10c fb.
Oil Petit Grain, 10c fb.
Oil Sandalwood, 10c fb.
Oil Sany, 50c fb.
Oil Tansy, 50c fb.
Oil Wormwood, 25c fb.

Trend of the Market

2.44						
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Oil Bergamot	\$2.15	\$3.10	\$3.15	\$5.25	\$7.00	\$5.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.451/2	.471/2	.521/2	.40	.92	.60
Oil Cloves		2.00	2.15	2.05	3.70	1.40
Oil Lemon		.65	.65	.70	1.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint Nat		2.75	2.90	1.75	9.00	2.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I		6.75	6.75	6.75	13.50	5.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif	.42	.42	.42	.53	1.00	.26
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	5.15	1.50
Coumarin		4.00	3.50	4.15	31.00	3.10
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.47	.47	.41	.32	1.00	.90
Vanillin		.45	.45	.50	.95	.29
Average	2.02	2.04	2.03	2.17	6.83	2.05

Essential oil sellers continue to report a volume of business. Prices, although still sliding in some instances, are in fairly good condition and consumers are able to buy with some assurance of safety. The manufacturing season is just starting in all branches using essential oils and the goods must be had regardless of prices. Bergamot is on the verge of reacting upward, slightly higher prices having been named already. Orange is reported to have suffered a decided relapse in Italy and is weaker on spot. Oils citronella, cloves and peppermint continue to ease off and are likely to be still lower in the near future. Wormseed advanced sharply. Oils limes, expressed, juniper berries, petit grain, sandalwood, spearmint and cubebs are cheaper. Eucalyptus is higher. Synthetic wintergreen is tending upward. Anise is reported firmer. Coriander and caraway oils are scarce and high. The aromatic list is still full of uncertainties and most sellers refuse to quote firm prices. Until American valuations have been determined with some degree of accuracy definite price information for consumers will not be available. Not even the importers themselves know where they stand.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—One holder of sweet almond oil is quoting 40c on large quantities but 42½c@45c is the general figure. For bitter oil \$4.25@\$4.50 is being done. Special brands of sweet goods are quoted higher.

Oil Anise—Reported generally to be much firmer abroad and strong on spot. One seller, however, said there was no upward tendency, in this market. For

shipment 46½c c. i. f. is said to be the best figure cabled. On spot 50c@55c is quoted on technical, with U. S. P. at 55c@60c.

Oil Bergamot—Shipment figures have evidently firmed in some degree and spot oil is held slightly higher at \$3.15@\$3.25. Some factors on spot, however, are quite bullish and say that shippers are quoting much higher. Their figure ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.40. Shippers have threatened to absorb the drop occasioned by the tariff.

Oil Bois de Rose—A wide range in price is being made, as to quality. For good grade material from \$2.40 to \$2.65 is being done. Some stocks are offered around \$2.10 or \$2.25, with no mention being made as to the purity of the product.

Oil Caraway—Limited quantities of U. S. P. oil offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50 as to seller. Price is hardly a factor and the demand for this product is commensurate with the small stocks on spot. No crude material is available.

Oil Cassia—Technical oil now offered in this market. Price is \$1.35@\$1.40 and holders say they have sufficient supplies to take care of normal demand for some time. U. S. P. redistilled quoted at \$1.65@\$1.75 and in routine request.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Spot stocks are held generally at 85c inside with some sellers unwilling to shade 90c. An order to a country holder at 75c, however, was returned to a city seller unfilled, with a price of 90c quoted. One city house was naming an inside of 80c on 1,000 pound quantities or more. Country sellers reported attempting a combine for higher prices.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon grade has eased off and Java is firmer. Large quantity of Ceylon oil on market with only routine interest noted is gradually forcing the price down from its recently inflated levels. Weak with price for drums now 46½c@48c and tins at 48½c@50c. Java oil shippers are asking higher figures and drums are up to 68c@72c with tins 75c@80c. During last week sales of Ceylon oil in quantity were made at 46c.

Oil Cloves—Cheaper spice arrivals causing declining movement to continue. As future shipments are received prices will be still lower. Cans down to \$1.90 @\$2.00; bottles \$2.00@\$2.10. Essential oil houses report quotations of 14c c. i. f. for Nov.-Dec. spice shipment. Prices for spot goods are being held up and although 30c was quoted a week ago a sale of two bales at 26c was noted.

Oil Coriander—Supply of oil is dwindling and sellers have again advanced their prices. Now \$22.00 to \$22.50 as to seller and it is possible that higher prices may be named shortly. Oil scarce and high abroad.

Oil Cubebs—On lower figures for shipment spot sellers are naming easier prices. Now down to \$5.35@\$5.50.

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Oil Eucalyptus—One seller would do 42½c with others asking 43c to 45c as prices advanced on spot. Demand appears on the increase and still higher prices are predicted on all sides.

Oil Juniper Berries—Cheaper at \$1.00 inside in some quarters of the trade. Various sellers' ideas include inside figures of \$1.10 and \$1.20 as to quality.

Oil Lemon—Essential oil houses will not do better than 67c on lemon and prices range to 80c as to seller, brand and quantity. In outside circles 65c is still quoted on the material which has been on the market for some time. Shipment figures given out here would not permit importation and sale at 65c, unless a loss was sustained.

Oil Lemongrass—Is down to 75c@85c as it costs less to import goods under the new rate of duty.

Oil Limes—Easier at \$2.00@\$2.25 as to seller and grade.

Oil Mustard—Artificial mustard in 100 pound cases is offered at \$2.30. For 5 pound bottles, as to quantity, \$2.50@\$2.75 is being quoted. A price war is bringing the unusually low figures.

Oil Orange—Shipment prices are much lower and the Italian market is reported in a weakened condition. Cables carry news of a \$1.70 c. i. f. quotation and spot sellers look for a further decline. For Italian spot \$2.65@\$2.80 is now named. West Indian is down to \$2.35@\$2.50 accordingly. Bitter oil dull at \$1.90@\$2.00. American at \$2.90@\$3.00.

Oil Peppermint—Lower prices in the country weakening spot figures. For natural oil \$2.70@\$2.80 is possible, with U. S. P. material down to \$3.00@\$3.10. Quotations weak

Oil Petit Grain—Off to \$1.60@\$1.70. The market is not active and the removal of duty has made oil cheaper to import.

Oil Sandalwood—East Indian grade has dropped to \$6.65@\$6.75. The increase in duty could not offset effect of flooding market with new oil. So-called West Indian at \$4.00@\$4.10 unchanged.

Oil Spearmint—Weakening in country caused spot prices to slip off to \$2.65@\$2.75tb.

Oil Tansy—New crop lower in country and on spot. Now selling at \$9.00@\$9.50tb.

Oil Wormseed—Market is upset due to extremely bullish reports from the country section. Late last week an order came through at \$2.50 f. o.b. and when the city seller sought to duplicate it, the price had advanced to \$3.00 f. o. b. shipping point. Goods were quoted late Tuesday at \$2.75tb. Until the strength of the country combine is tried out prices are liable to be revised in either direction at a moment's notice.

Oil Wormwood—Cheaper supplies on market at \$8.7" @\$9.25tb. New crop continues to arrive and demand is limited.

Aromatic Chemicals

No settlement has been effected and true prices, generally, are as questionable as they were the day the tariff went into effect. Importers are attempting to clear the situation in order that they and consumers of their products, among the perfumers and soap makers, may know where prices stand.

Coumarin—Is firm at \$4.00@\$4.25. Makers control market as lower prices are not heard in outside hands. Demand is fair.

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Heliotropin—Ranges in price as to quality and seller. Lowest quotation heard is around \$2.35. Other holders up to \$3.00.

Methyl Salicylate—Unless phenol ceases in its upward movement prices will be advanced again by makers of methyl salicylate. Stocks of phenol command any price and are two cents per pound above figures prevailing at the time of the last salicylic advance. Quoted at 45c in drums and 47c in cans. Resale for 43c@44c.

Mirbane-Available at 121/20@14ctb .- Firm.

Musk—Ambrette offered at \$14.00@\$15.00, ketone at \$12.50@\$13.00, xylene at \$3.00@\$3.25. New tariff has increased prices considerably.

Essential Oil Notes

About one hundred pounds of oil ginger is expected in this week. This material has been practically off the market for some time.

The Connecticut Cosmetic & Supply Co., Bridgeport, Conn., has elected new officers: Joseph Tedesco, president and secretary; Carmen Luci, vice-president, and Jennie Tedesco, treasurer.

Oil juniper berries is ranging widely in price. In one quarter \$1.00 is named, in another \$1.10, and still a different holder is asking an inside of \$1.20 for reported exceptionally fine product.

Clove spice is being quoted much lower for shipment from Africa. Since oil reached its highest figure the price of spot spice has dropped about six cents. Some sellers say they were quoted around 14c or 15c c. i. i. for Dec.-Jan. shipment.

Perfumery and toilet preparations imported into Egypt are dutiable at the rate of 170 milliemes per liter, under a decree of Sept. 2, 1922. If the article is submitted for analysis it may be assessed at the rate of 200 milliemes per liter of alcoholic content.

Some essential oil distillers in this country believe that various distilled oils will go higher in the near future. They cite the coal charge as one of the largest expense items and say they will be unable to produce oil at a profit, with the present schedule of prices in effect.

Considering that the new tariff on nutmegs has added one cent per pound to the cost it appears strange that the price of oil has not gone up accordingly. It takes approximately ten pounds of spice to produce one pound of oil. Quotations on oil have remained at 90c, inside, however.

The U. S. A. Drug and Chemical Co. has purchased a site at Jeannette, Pa., and will build a plant of concrete and brick, 50 by 100 feet, and two stories. Officers of the company are: President, J. W. Ferguson; vice president, F. B. Ferguson; treasurer, D. W. Campbell, and secretary, S. W. Stout. The company manufactures medicinal preparations and flavoring extracts.

PERFUMERY AND SOAP TRADE MEET

The Perfumery, Soap and Allied Industries of New York expect to hold open meetings and dinners the last Friday of each month from now until May. At a meeting of officers held recently at the Hotel McAlpin it was decided to hold the first dinner Oct. 27 at the Hotel Brevoort, 8th street and 5th avenue, at 7 P. M.

Several motion pictures will be shown by way of entertainment, in many of which will be seen people well known in the trade. Burton T. Bush is arranging for the films. Reservations should be made with the secretary, Joseph Byrne, 116 West 39th street, as early as possible.

The Mangano Manufacturing Co., Rahway, N. J., has been ordered shut down by Rahway officials after complaints had been made that fumes and odors from the chemicals manufactured by the concern annoyed the residents of the neighborhood.

The Consuming Industries

FRENCH-CAPPER PURE FABRICS BILL STRONGLY OPPOSED IN TEXTILE TRADE

Alfred Whitman Claims That Manufacturers of High Grade Goods Will Meet Serious Competition-Alexander Walker Says Public Is Led to Believe That Substitutes for Wool Are the Genuine Fabric

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25 .- The Executive Managers of the Better Business Bureaus decided to appoint a committee to investigate statements made at the semi-annual conference here, regarding the French-Capper Truth-In-Fabric bill, by Alfred Whitman of New York and Alexander Walker, president of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America. In presenting arguments in favor of the bill Mr. Walker said:

"Shoddy is second-hand wool and it is the chief substitute of virgin wool; shoddy is used in wool cloth and clothes; no shoddy is sold as shoddy; it is sold unidentified, and under the same names as virgin wool; and, permitting the public to believe that a second-hand article is new, or that the substitute is genuine, is a

Mr. Walker maintained that the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court prohibiting misbranding, supported the point which he was advocating.

Mr. Whitman, who is chairman of the Committee on Labeling of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, said:

"The term 'all wool' is constantly referred to as misleading," he said, "the claim being made that the consumers believe it to mean all new wool. It has never meant this until the present agitation. Many excellent fabrics have for years been made with mixtures of wool and cotton. Shoddy as well as virgin wool has all sorts of grades and qualities from the fine long staple garnetted worsteds, recovered from knit goods, sweaters, etc., in practically their original condition, to the low grades recovered from worn out clothing. All these grades are carefully selected for the particular purpose required.

"The unfortunate thing about this whole campaign is that manufacturers who are endeavoring to furnish high grade goods which will meet the particular demand for which they are made will meet competition which they never had before by manufacturers of low, cheap grade fibers, which may properly be classified as virgin wool, as they have not previously been spun or woven, and may thus carry the label."

E. L. Steinhardt, representing the cloak, suit and skirt manufacturers, said that an enactment of that nature would require inspectors in every establishment handling fabrics. V. A. Brono filed a brief in opposition on behalf of the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association. The American Fair Trade League, through Secretary E. A. Whittier, also appeared in opposition, declaring that the pending Lodge-Rodgers bill would adequately protect the public.

On Thursday the Conference received the committee's report in the form of a resolution, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That the National Better Business Commission endorses the idea underlying and the principle involved in proposed truth-in-fabric legislation now pending before Congress insofar as it seems to protect

the public against imposition and fraud, but opposes any proposed truth-in-fabric legislation that only a part of the need and does not embrace all fabrics."

Netw Consuming Companies

Park Dental Mfg. Co., Wilmington, \$500,000. To make dental supplies and artificial teeth. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st. Watkins Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., \$200,000. To make toilet articles. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York City. Vasta Tire Corp., Dover, \$500,000. U. S. Corporation Co.

Dustin Textile Co., Mansfield, Mass., \$50,000. To make cotton nd woolen goods. E. J. Hill, Webster; J. F. Dustin, Mabel E. and woolen goods. Dustin, Mansfield.

George Hart Laboratories, Inc., Brockton, Mass., \$25,000. To make proprietary medicines. Wm. Daly, Boston, J. J. Davis, Brocton, Molly B. Cohen, Cambridge.

Everbest One Price Shoe Co., Boston, \$100,000. To make shoes.
L. W. O'Langhlin, Winchester, Arminio Cassano, Wellesley, N. Cefalo, Boston, C. H. Loring, Woburn.

Elitei Ice Cream Co., Wilmington, \$1,000,000. Colonial Charter

Mariella Perfumes, New York, \$50,000. J. and J. Mariella; attorney, J. S. Klein, 110 West 47th st.

Amerod Corp., New York City, \$10,000,000. To make articles of textile and other materials. U. S. Corporation Co., Dover, Del. Saracenic Silk Mills, Inc., Pawtucket, R. I., \$25,000. Benj. Monaci, Pawtucket, H. G. Deering, Askanaz Postorian, Providence.

Monaci, Pawtucket, H. G. Deering, Askanaz Postorian, Providence. Canvas Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., \$200,000. A. E. Meyer, E. H. Schultz, L. L. Mueller.

Friedberg Drug Corp., Bronx, N. Y., \$10,000. A. Woolkind, L. Friedberg, A. Blumberg; attorney, S. Honig, 799 Broadway.

Essex County Ice Cream & Confectionery Co., Port Henry, N. Y., \$30,000. G. G. Iglio, F. Trombee, E. Leitner; attorneys, Stokes & Owen, Port Henry.

Watking Chamical Co. Wilmington, Del. \$200,000. To make

Watkins Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., \$200,000. To make toilet articles. Delaware Registration Trust Co.

Missouri Drug Co., Wilmington, Del., \$150,000. Colonial Charter

Revard Productions Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$100,000. To make motion picture films. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York City.

Bunny Film Productions, Wilmington, Del., \$100,000. To make otion picture films. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New

Shepard Textile Corp., New York, \$150,000. To make textiles. M. Friedman, 233 Broadway; Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st. Wittman Co., Inc., New York, \$150,000. To make carpets, rugs, c. J. Wittman, Morristown, N. J.; Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st.

Roanoke Glass Co., Roanoke, Va., \$100,000. Budwine Bottling Works, Chicago, Ill., \$100,000.

Oregon Willite Co., Wilmington, \$1,250,000. To build roads. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York.

Idaho Willite Co., Wilmington, \$1.250,000. To build roads. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York. Nevada Willite Co., Wilmington, \$1,250,900. To build roads. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York.

Lady Esther Co., Chicago, Ill., \$400,000. To make toilet pre-parations.

Breath-O-Tol Laboratory, New York, \$250,000. To make chemicals. and F. A. Lewis; attorney, A. Solomon, 51 Chambers st.

Stratfor Candies, New York, \$5,000. H. H. Cassidy, Jr., T. R. Clark, E. E. Darr; attorney, J. Paul, 165 Broadway. Johnson-Warner Co., Brockton, Mass., \$50.000. Hides and leather. E. Johnson, Brockton; C. W. Warner, Andrew Pierce, Malden. Penrod Mills, New Bedford, Mass., \$1.000.000. F. L. Auld, Ouincy, Mass.; R. J. Gorman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph Wiggin, Malden, Mass.

Coolidge Shoe Co., Boston, \$50,000. M. J. Collins, Boston; G. Wilbar, East Braintree; Julia M. Cotter, Salem.

Massachusetts Ice Co., Boston, \$300,000. F. A. Lawler, F. V. Derby, J. W. Murphy, Boston.

Airtite Paint Corp., New York, \$10,000. J. E. Whiting, G. O. Castel, E. B. Bender; attorneys, Avery & Whiting, 5 Nassau st. Interstate Wall Paper and Paint Co., Buffalo, \$50,000. H. G. and L. M. Campbell, A. H. Williams; attorneys, Bush & Benton, Buffalo.

Carpenter-Goldman Laboratories, New York, \$100,000. To make motion pictures. A. W. Carpenter, F. L. Goldman, E. E. Free; attorneys, Leonard & Walker, 155 Broadway.

SHORTAGE OF CHEMICALS FOR PAPER

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The reports on business conditions read at the Fall Conference of the American Paper and Pulp Association, last week were in the main optimistic. The reports may be summarized as indicating that the production of paper for 1922, will, to judge from the figures available for the first seven months of the year, be about normal. With the return of general prosperity the cost of raw materials has advanced, labor conditions are forcing wage increases, all of which are necessarily reflected in the increasing cost of paper. This tendency is certain to continue for some time to come. Financial agencies are advising their clients to purchase their requirements of paper for many months ahead, in fact well into 1923. Figures of the Department of Commerce show a great increase in the consumption of all grades of paper, together with reduced stocks in the hands of the merchants and consumers.

The coal strike has been only one of the causes of increased costs. It requires 1.3 tons of coal to make a ton of paper. The average cost of coal to paper manufacturers rose during the strike period about 60 per cent. Demand for labor was followed by a rising tendency in wages. Raw materials have increased all along the line. Waste paper, due to shortage, has been costing more than new pulp, and pulp prices have gone

Shortages are reported in many raw materials. This applies to chemicals as well as to pulps. Salt cake, for example, is in such demand that where it was formerly a by-product it is now being made as a major product of the chemical plants.

NEW METHOD OF CURING HIDES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A general discussion of a new method of curing hides was a feature of the annual meeting of the Tanners' Council at the Congress Hotel on Oct. 19 and 20. Papers were read by the Director of the Tanners' Council Laboratory and a representative of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The new method was described as one which will enable farmers to cure hides so that the skins are equal to those processed by the packers. The convention was preceded by a dinner given at the hotel by the Tanners' Products Co.

COTTON SPINNING NOT SO ACTIVE

A decline in spinning activity was recorded during September, as compared with August, according to the Census Bureau's cotton spinning report issued recently. Active spindle hours during September were 8,033,002,129, a decrease of 272,158,659 as compared with the August figures. Spindles in place showed an increase, as did the number of spindles operated at some time during the month, but the average active hours per spindle in place decreased from 217 in August to 209 in September.

Increased prices for paper were predicted by Edward Beck, secretary of the Canadian Paper and Pulp Association, at the meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago, last week. Mr. Beck said the increase would be due to higher labor costs.

The Champlain Silk Mills, Glens Falls, N. Y., will begin operations about November 1. Machinery is being installed in a factory purchased from the Weil-Haskell Co.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The Alaska Pulp and Paper Co. has resumed operations at its Speel River, Alaska, mill.

The Columbia Dyeing Works Co., 176 Sheridan avenue, Paterson, N. J., is enlarging its dye house.

The Milan, Mo., city council is considering installing a new filtration plant at the municipal water works.

The Ephrata, Pa., Borough Council will expend \$30,000 for the construction of a new filtration plant at the municipal water works.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., River Rd., Buffalo, N. Y., will issue bonds to the extent of \$10,000,000 to extend the company's business.

The Ault & Wiborg Co., 12th st., Jersey City, N. J., making printing inks, is extending its tankage department at a cost of \$12,000.

The American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., has advanced production at its various mills and is operating at 85 per cent of capacity.

The Canadian U. S. Knitting Co., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Canada, has begun operating its plant for the manufacture of knitted piece goods, cotton, wool and ailk.

The Berney-Bond Glass Co., Clarion, Pa., is to rebuild its local works, destroyed by fire Sept. 24, with loss estimated at approximately \$400,000, including machinery.

The Valley Paper Mills, Inc., Neenah, Wis., has let contract for its paper mill to be erected on a local site. The estimated cost is \$100,000. G. W. Burnside is secretary and manager.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Inc., 1382 Broadway, New York, has leased part of a building at Long Island City for the establishment of a branch plant, in which effervescent salts and kindred specialties will be manufactured.

A process which will turn flax fibres into silk goods is reported discovered by Dr. Schweitzer, chief chemist employed by the Badische Anilin Und Soda Fabriken. The process will also prepare low grade wool waste for use in worsteds. The company is lending its financial aid in putting this product on the market.

A bleaching and finishing factory will be constructed at Taylors, N. C., by a number of southern textile manufacturers. A site has already been selected and work on the \$2,000,000 structure will start soon. H. R. Stephenson, of the Lanette Bleachery and Dye Works, Lanette, Ga., is interested in the proposition.

Workers, employed at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C., manufacturing print cloths, are on strike following the refusal of the owners to meet wage increase demands. The proprietors declare the mill is not making sufficient money to justify the raise. The workers say an increase was promised them as soon as the selling price of the cloth reached a certain figure, and they say that figure has already been passed.

The Southern Textile Association held its fall meeting at Greenville, S. C., on Oct. 20 and 21, with 250 mill men present. John L. Clarke, of West Durham, N. C., president of the association, said a better day is just now before the industry in the Southern States, particularly in the Piedmont of Carolina and Virginia. Standardization of products and the manufacture of better goods in the South were topics of discussion.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, page 1095

ACETONE AND SODIUM BENZOATE HIGHER

Fine Chemicals Active and Prices Advancing—Benzoic Acid, Senega Root and Crude Camphor Firmer— Lower Prices Quoted on Cream Tartar, Ergot, Quicksilver and Vanillin

(Special Cable to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 25.—The fine chemical market is more active and prices are advancing. Quotations are higher on benzoate of soda, chamomiles and acetone.

Benzoic acid, senega root and crude camphor are firmer.

The market is easier for carbolic acid, mint oil and Zanzibar cloves.

Lower prices are quoted on cream tartar, ergot, quicksilver and vanillin.

London, Oct 14 (By Mail)—The markets in general, this week, are somewhat more cheerful owing to recent favorable peace news from Turkey, and there is less inclination on the part of sellers to cut prices than for some weeks. The improvement in several products affected by the United States tariff is also reflected here, and better trade prospects in the textile districts are encouraging. While the markets may be described as decidedly firmer, there are few price changes of importance.

Benzoate of soda—There is more enquiry owing to higher prices in the United States. In one direction 1s 9d per lb is now asked, but it is offered from Germany at several pence cheaper, although in restricted

quantities only.

Lithia carbonate is tending higher at 9s 10d per lb.

Citric acid—The weather conditions this summer have been unfavorable to consumption and owing to

little enquiry the market eased off to 2s per lb on spot.

Aspirin—A fairly active business is being done at

2s 9d to 2s 10d per lb.

Vanillin is offered cheaply to arrive at 29s 6d per

1b c. i. f. Coriander seed remains in poor supply at 47s 6d

per cwt.

Crude antimony is decidedly firmer, Chinese £17
per ton spot and present shipment £15 10s c. i. f. per

ton. Foreign refined spot £25 5s.

Ergot of rye continues to be pressed for sale. Spanish and Portuguese 2s 6d per fb, and samples looking like Russian at 2s 3d per fb.

Paraformaldehyde is now 2s 6d per to lowest, some asking 2s 9d and over.

Quicksilver has not quite maintained the recent advance owing to fresh arrivals. £13 5s per bottle is about today's lowest.

Linseed oil is moving at higher rates and the near future has a strong appearance; spot 39s.

Chloral hydrate at the reduced price of 4s 6d per 1b, duty paid, has been in better demand and is attracting more attention.

The Egyptian import duty on alcohol has been fixed at 200 milliemes per liter of pure alcoholic content, by a new decree dated Sept. 2, 1922, an effective on date of publication.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par.	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4,886	\$4,464
France (franc)		.072
Italy (lira)		.041
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80	.027
zechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	.033
Poland (mark) per hundred		
apan (yen)		
pain (peseta)		
Iolland (guilder)	402	
Belgium (franc)		
Vorway (crown)		
Switzerland (franc)		
weden (crown)		
Denmark (crown)		
Argentina (peso)	424	
Brazil (milreis)	279	.113
China (Silver dollar-Hongkong)	789	.551
(Tael-Shanghai, silver)		
(Tael-Peking, silver)	1.156	.771

SOUTH AFRICA LOWERS TARIFF RATES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Oct. 25.—Trade Commissioner Stevenson informs the Department of Commerce that the Governor General of the Union of South Africa has proclaimed a rebate of part of the import duty on enumerated articles when imported in accordance with certain prescribed regulations and used for certain designated manufacturing purposes. Among the articles upon which rebates will be allowed are the following:

Oils used in the lubricating of yarn in the process of weaving. Rebate, 17 per cent of the duty.

Gums and turpentine used in the manufacturing of paints. Rebate, the whole duty on gums and 17 per cent of the duty on turpentine.

Solvent naptha, sealtite and similar fluxes, used in the sealing of containers of commodities. Rebate of the whole duty.

Casks (matured wine) imported as such and intended for use as containers of South African wines exported from the Union. Rebate of the whole duty.

A copy of the regulations governing these importations is on file in the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Department of Commerce.

GERMANY'S OUTPUT IN NITRATES

In a lecture before the British Association, Dr. J. A. Harker has this to say of the enormously increased output of nitrates by German firms. "In 1913 Germany consumed about 200,000 tons of nitrates, of which about 120,000 tons were imported in the form of Chile ni-In the year from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, 290,000 tons were used, or 45 per cent more than in 1913, without the demand for her agriculturists being entirely met. Furthermore, the whole of this increased total was produced within the country by her nitrogen fixation and by-products industry. At the end of the present year Germany will have at her disposal an internal capacity for the production of about 500,000 tons of fixed nitrogen annually, a total so colossal that she will be entirely independent of all importations. In case of another war she will be assured of the basic materials for the production of explosives and enough fertilizer to enable her to grow a very large share of her food.

CHANGES IN GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Oct. 14.-Figures of Germany's foreign trade during August show that imports are limited to a greater extent to raw material which cannot be produced in sufficient quantities at home; and that the exports are principally high value goods which involve considerable labor. Foreign trade which was passive in July, when the excess of the imports amounted to 10,000 million marks, was active again in August, and the value of the exports were 3,700 million marks greater than the imports. The latter amounted to 4,680,-000 metric tons, value 56,600 millions marks. figures are given as 1,410,000 tons value 60,300 million marks. Compared with July the amount of the imports decreased by 120,000 tons while the value was 10,700 million marks higher. The exports were 230,000 metric tons less, but the value increased by 24,600 million marks.

Imports of high priced raw materials and foodstuffs showed a decline. Iron, copper and raw chemicals indicated a similar tendency. Imports of goods of a comparatively low value, wood, coal, coke, etc., have increased. The exports of coal, coke, potash salts and iron goods were less than in July, while exports of automobiles, machines and paper goods were greater. The inflation caused the figures for values to increase, and it is for this reason impossible to make a correct comparison with values of the previous month. The sudden decline of the mark in August makes it even difficult to compare the export and import values.

Six companies in South Germany manufacturing sugar have merged into one corporation with authorized capitalization of 750,000,000 marks compared with aggregate capital of 250,000,000 marks before combining.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate skeet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases

3913—Drugs and druggist sundries—Chile. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Valparaiso.

3916—Industrial chemical products, particularly tartaric acid, citric acid, and sulfuric acid—Argentina. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Argentine port.

3929—Caustic soda and sulfur—Spain. Purchitions, c.i.f. Seville. Correspondence, Spanish. Purchase desired. Quota-

110ns, c.i.f. Seville. Correspondence, Spanish. 3990—Silicate of soda, 76 per cent, in car lots—Mexico. Purchase desired. Quotations, f.o.b. factory or Laredo, Tex. 3937—Pharmaceutical products, drugs, orthopedic supplies, and toilet articles—Spain. Purchase or agency desired. Quotations, f.o.b. New York or c.i.f. Corunna. Correspondence, Spanish or Exercise Control of the Corunna Correspondence, Spanish or Exercise Corunna. French.

3942—Pure spirit of turpentine—India. Purchase desired, in quantity of 100 cases of 10 gallons each per month. Quotations, f.o.b. shipping point or c.i.f. Calcutta.

3945—Photographic supplies, pharmaceutical preparations, and toilet articles—Spain. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Corunna. Correspondence, Spanish.

3965-Chemical plant equipment-Norway. Quotations f.o.b. New York or Philadelphia.

3973-Drug specialties-Canada. Agency desired by manufacturer's agent.

3976—Chemicals and tanning extracts—Poland. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Danzig. Terms, cash. 3983—Soya-bean cil, refined—Italy. Agency for all Italy desired. Quotations, f.o.b. New York. Terms, cash against documents or

3985—Chemirals, aniline dyes. iaustic soda—India. Agency desired. Quotations. c.i.f. Karachi.

Aniline dyes-India. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f.

GERMAN POTASH PRICES NOW CHANGED MONTHLY OWING TO ADVANCING COSTS

Depreciation of the Currency Proves Serious Handicap-Importers Obtain Licenses for 200,000 Tons of Saltpetre from Chili-Exports of Potash Going to United States and Japan

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The potash industry is very busy. Customers are urging deliveries as freight rates are constantly advancing. The railway is unable to place sufficient wagons at the disposal of the works to handle the orders. Exports are going mainly to North America, Spain, Holland, Scandinavia and Japan. The cost of production has increased tremendously through constant advances in wages and material. All these rises are a consequence of the depreciation in the German currency, and the requirements of paper money have increased to such an extent that the Federal Printing Office is unable to print sufficient amounts. The scarcity of currency is so acute that quite a number of works find it difficult to pay the men and officials. The enhanced cost of production leads to constant changes in prices, and some associations issue new official prices every week. The Potash Syndicate is fixing new prices generally once a month. The new list is given below with 1914 figures for comparison:

Marks per 1 per cer K ₂ O in 100 kilo			113			Prices at present
Carnallit	with	9% 10	12%	K ₂ O	0.085	9.83
Crude salts				K2O	0.10	11.81
Fertilizer salt				K2O	0.14	16.01
Fertilizer salt				K ₂ O	0.145	19.86
Fertilizer salt	with	38% to	42%	·K2O	0.155	25.45
Potassium chloride	with	30% to	60%	K2O	0.27	27.78
Potassium chloride	with mo	re than	60%	K ₂ O	0.29	30.89
				K ₂ O		44.16
Potassium magnesia	sulfat	e			0.31	48.53

Maximum prices were also fixed for crude salts, which for industrial purposes as well as for bathing and filtering purposes receive an addition of 30 per Carnallit with at least 12 per cent of cent. KO for the production of magnesium metal is quoted 11.81 marks per one per cent K.O in 100 kilos, with 40 marks surcharge per 100 kilos for sorting. For the production of cleaned and chemically pure potassium chloride with above 60 per cent K₂O there is a surcharge of 2,400 marks, and for cleaned and chemically pure sulfate of potassium 3,100 marks per 100 kilos.

The Government has granted licenses for the importation of 200,000 tons of Chili saltpetre till March, 1923, to the Society of Saltpetre Importers in Hamburg, with the stipulation that 50 per cent is to be supplied to agricultural societies and 50 per cent to the fertilizer trade. The importation of saltpetre has decreased remarkably because of the development of the German nitrate industry, which has almost made the country independent of foreign supplies, but the Chilian Government threatens to prohibit the importation of German goods unless Germany removes the restriction on saltpetre.

Less than 30,000 tons of saltpetre were imported from Chili in 1920, against more than 770,000 tons in 1913, while German exports to Chili are growing and some lines, especially electrical appliances, paper goods, etc., have already reached pre-war figures. It is questionable whether the importers will be able to make use of the whole shipment of saltpetre. Though farmers are laying in stocks of fertilizers it is doubtful whether they will pay the higher price for saltpetre.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: Chemicals, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar various fine alkaloids, and miscellaneous products; Crude Drugs; Essential Oils, including oleoresins; Fatty Oils, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; Tanning and Dye Extracts, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

PACKAGES—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices when available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted

herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f.o.b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oil prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

.WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

1 Imperial Gallan (British)—1.20 American Gallons 1 American Gallon — .833 Imperial Gallon

1 American Gallon —3.79 Liters 1 Liter — .264 American Gallon

1 American Gallon (Water) —8.35 pounds 1 Pound (Avoirdupois) — .454 Kilograms 1 Kilogram —2.20 Pounds

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Chemicals

								_	
ACETANILID, tech 150 b bbb D	.25	: .26	[ACID, Carbolic—(Continued)			Acid, hydrofluoric—(continued)			
100 m km m	.26	: .27	Crude, 25% 50 gal bblsgal	.27	: .30	60% 100 D cby. wks I		2	.14
USP 200 m bbls	.31	: .33	10%, 50 gal. bbisgal		: .28	60% 300 m dr., wks m			.13
Acetie Anhydride, 85% 480 D des. D		: .37	Chloracetic.			White Acid, 100 lb cbr. wks. Il			
85%, 107 b ckysb	***	: .40	mono 100 lb bbls. wks lb	.40	: .50	White Acid, 10 cbrs. wks. In			.25
90% chys	•••	: .39	Di, 150 m cbys wks m		: 1.00	Hydrofluosilicie, 35% 450 D bbls		-	
	***		Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks lb		: 2.45	wis.			.13
Acetone, CP 700 lb drs. c/1 wkslb		: .19	Chlorosulfonic, 1500 D drs.						
700 lb drs. le/l wks		: .191/	wks	.15	: ,16	Hypophosphorous, USP 30%			
350 lb drs. lc/1 wkslb	***	: .191/	Chromie, USP 200 lb drums lb		: .40	gal. demis			.95
Second Hands, spot	.19	: .191/4	85% Pure, 200 m drums m		: .35	USP, 10% 5 gal. demis ID		:	.35
Acetophenone, CP 1 m bot m	4.00	: 4.25	Chrysophanie, see Chrysarobin			LACTIC, 22% dark500 m bbls m	.04	:	.0434
Acetphenetidin, 150 m bbls m	1.85	: 1.95	Cinnamic, 51b cans	2.75	: 3.00	22% light, bbls b			.06
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb chys lb		: .35	CITRIC, USP cryst 230 m bbls. m		: .50	44% dark, bbls			.10
ACID 1, 2, 4, 250 m bbl m		: .80	Powd., USP 200 m bbls. m	***	51	44% light, bbls			.12
Acetic, 28%, 400 b bbls. e/l			Imported, cryst 112 lb kegs. lb		: .50	66% bbla			.16
wks		: 2.921/4	Single kegs	.501/		80% imported, bbls D	.143	4:	.15
28%, le/l wks100 lb		: 3.671/4	Cleves, 250 m bblsm			USP IX 100 lb cbys lb	.60	:	.70
56%, lc/l wks100 lb				1.50	1.54	USP VIII 100 th chys ID		:	.55
56%, lc/1 wks100 lb			Cresylic, 95% dark dr. wksgal	.55	.57	Laurent's, 250 m bbls m	.75	:	.80
70%, bbls, c/l wks100 lb		: 7.31	97-99% straw, drs. wksgal		.62				
70%, le/1 wks100 lb		: 8.06	97-99% straw, drs. resale.gal		.90	Metanilic, 250 lb bbls lb	***	:	1.00
80% coml. bbls.c/l wks.100 lb			97-99% decolor, drs, wksgal	.80		Mixed, sulfuric-nitric			
80% coml. le/l wks100 m		: 9.09	Formie, 75% tech. 100 m chys. h	.16	.17	Drums, wks N Unit			.08
80% pure bbls. c/l wks.100 fb		: 9.80	90%, 75 lb ebys, incl lb		.18	Drums, wks 8 Unit			.01%
80%, pure le/l wks100 m		: 10.10	Gallie, USP 150 m bbis m	.70		Tank cars, wksN Unit			.08
Glacial, bbls. c/l wks100 fb		: 11.16	Gamma, 225 lb bbls, wkslb		1.85	Tank cars wks S Unit	.009	:	.01
Glacial le/l wks100 fb Glacial, USP cby wks100 fb		: 11.91	Hols., ton lots wks		1.75	Molybdie, 85% pure 1 h bot. h	***	:	1.75
		: 11.66	Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 h b. h		1.70	85% pure, 100 lb kegs lb		:	1.20
Acetylsalicylic, 200 lb bblslb		: .95	H. 350 lb bbls. single lb	***		Monosulfonic P. Delta. 50 h			
Second Hands		: .85	Bbls. ton lots wks	***	.75	tinu			2.30
Anthranilie, ton lots drs Ib			Hydriodie, 10% USP 5 h bot. h	.60	.65	MURIATIC, 20° cbys. le/l	•••	•	
95-98%, 100 h drsh		: 1.15	Hydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 b			wks	1 00		1 45
99-100%, 100m drs m		: 1.30	chys. wks	***		Cbys. c/l wks100 fb	1.20		1.65
Benzole, tech. 100 lb bbis lb			48% coml. 10 cbys. wks. lb 40% CP 155 lb cbys. wks. lb	***	.36	Tank cars, wks100 fb	.90		
USP, 100 lb bbls		: .50	10%, USP 100 lb cbrs, wks. lb	.45			.80		1.10
Borie, crys. powd. 250 lb bbls. lb	.11%				.13	18°, 140 lb ebys.	4.00		
Kegs, 100 b b	.12		Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muria			e/1 wks100 lb	1.00	:	1.10
Broenner's, 250 lb bbls lb	***	1.55	CP, USP, 110 h cbysh	.07	.09	22°, 140 h chys.			
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb bot. lb	.50	: .60	HYDROFLUGRIC, 30%400 D bbls.			c/l wks100 m	1.50	:	1.75
Camphoric, USP VIII 1 h bot. h		: 5.25	wis	:	.08	Iron, free, 20° chys.			
Carbolic, USP grys, see also Phen			30% bbla, c/l wks ID			e/1 wks100 m			
110 m tims		: .37	30% 100 D cbys. wks D	1		Tank care, wksnet ton			25.00
25 lb time		.39	48% single 100 h chy, whe h	:		Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid I Naphthionic, tech. 250 b bbls. b		-	
5 m time or bot	.41	.42	48% 10 cbys. wks B			Refined, single bbls	.60		.63
1 m bot		.46	52% 100 b ety. wks b		.13	Nevile & Winther's, 250 lb	***	:	.65
Laquid, USP 1 m bot m	***	: .45	52% 10 chys. whs			bbls.			
			,,,,			, none	2.10		4.00

Sodium

Acetate Bisulphite Carbonate Cyanide Nitrate Phosphate

Sulphide

Sodium Sulphite

White

Powdered

Crystals

Solution

Chas. Cooper & Co.

Manufacturers

Est. 1857

194 Worth St.. New York

Works: Newark, N. J. Cooper

Chemicals

are

Standard

Since 1857

Headquarters for

Cacodylates

IRON MERCURY SODIUM

and specializing in

Amidopyrine - Guaiacol Guaiacol Carbonate Ichthyfos (Ammonium Ichthyelate) Sodium Methylarsinate

E. Fougera & Co., Inc.

90-92 Beekman St., New York

Established 1849

Our complete chemical line embraces

Bromides Citrates Todides Glycerophosphates Quinine Sulphate Pepsin Resorcinol

SEASONABLE CHEMICALS

Chief the comment of the comment

Quinine Sulphate and Minor Salts of Quinine

Codeime

Morphine Sulphate

Diacetylmorphine

Califeine

Acid Acetylsalicylic

Acetphenetidin

Gwaiacol

Guaiacol Carbonate

Creosofe

Creosote Carbonate

Terpin Hydrate

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

New York

PHILADELPHIA

St. Louis

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE PRECIPITATED PURE

Special Product for Pharmaceutical Purposes

Wilches-Martin-Wilches Co.

135 WILLIAM STREET

NEW YORK

O

Chemicals

NITRIC, 36° 135 D chy.			Acid Sulfurie	(Alcohol—(continued)
wks100 m	5.50	: 6.15	Tank cars, wksnet ton 9.00 : 1	1.00 Butyl, 50 gal. drums 10 .20 : .22
Cbys. e/l wks100 lb	4.50	: 5.25	C. P. 175 lb cbys100 lb :	
38° single chy. wks100 lb	5.65	: 6.55	0leum, 20 p.c. 1500 lb drums, lc/l wks 100 lb 1.25 ;	Crystallizable
Cbys., e/l wks100.lb	5.00	: 5.65		1.50 Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal : 4.40 1.25 Refined, 10 lb can
40° Single cbys. wks100 b	6.50 5.25	: 7.15 : 6.25		
Cbys. c/l wks100 lb 42° Single cbys. wks100 lb	7.25	: 6.25		asopropyi, crude 50 gai. drs. gai
Cbys. c/l wks100 lb	5.50	: 7.00	Oleum, 40° drs lc/l wks.net ton : 3	1 Renned, 50 gat. drsgat 4.00 ; 4.50
C. P. cbys, single wks. 100 lb	0.00	: 13.00	Oleum, 60° drs, lc/l wks net	
Oxalie, 325 lb bbls, wkslb	.14	: .15	ton ; 6	Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood
Bbls., NY		: .151/2	Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 m ebys, m .05 :	Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol
Kegs, 100 hh	.15	: .151/2	4% 100 m ebys b .04 ;	riopyi, mmi. cru bu gai. drms.gai 4.40
Imp., 560 lb cskslb	.14	: .143/2	USP, 5 gal. demis D .06 ;	.05 Refined, 10 D can D : .75
Phenylacetic, 1 1 bot 1	2.50	: 3.00	Tannic, tech. 300 m bblsm .40 ;	Nonaculeu
Phosphorie, 50% tech. 100 h				No. 1 Complete Denat, 188 Proof
chys Ib	.08	: .09		.75 50 gal. bbls. inclgal .41 : .42
USP, 85% syrupy, 70 lb			USP, fluffy, 50 m bblsm .75 :	.80 50 gal. drums, extragal .36 : .38
demis	.16	: :17	Tartaric USP eryst 300 m bbls. m :	No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof
Phthalic, 100 m bbis m	.32	: .35		30 gai. obis. meigai .38 ; .40
Picramic, 300 lb bbls lb		: .65	Imp. USP 240 h bbls h .30 :	.31 No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof
Picramic, Soom outs			Powd. 240 m bbls m .30 :	.31 50 gal. bbls. inclgal .38 : .40
Pierie, 300 lb bbls		: .30	Tobias, 250 m bbls m 1.50 : 1	.55 50 gal. drums, extragal .33 : .37
Bbls. car lots wks		: .20		No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof
Pyrogallic, crys. 5 lb cans lb	1.15	: 1.20	Aconitine Alk, cryst. 1 oz. visoz : 30	00 50 gal, bbls. inclgal .37 : .39
Resublimed, 5 D cans To	1.55	: 1.60	Amorphous, 1 oz. vls 20	
Tech. powd. 200 h bbls h		: .80	Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 m bbls m .18 :	.20 In addition to the regular author-
Salicylic, tech. 125 lb bbls lb	.32	: .33		.24 ized formulae for completely dena-
USP. 100 b bbls			ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal.	tured alcohol, some 75 formulae for
	.17		bblsgal 4.70 ; 4	75
Sulfanilie, 250 m bbls m	.11	: .19	Second Hands, bbls, USP 190	specially denatured alconol are au-
SULFURIC, 66° 175 m chys.				.65 thorized for special uses. Owing to
lc/l wks100 lb		: 1.10		.40 the limitations of their uses however,
Cbys., c/l wks100 lb		: .95		.80 prices are quoted by the alcohol
				.00
1500 lb Drums, le/1				99
wks100 D		: 1.10	97%, 50 gal. bblsgal .9i : 1	.04 mits allowing the use of spe-
Drums, c/l wks100 lb		: 1.00	Pure, meth. 50 gal. drums.gal 1.05 : 1	.07 cially denatured formulae in products
Tank cars, wksnet ton 1	4.00	: 16.00	Acetone free, 50 gal. drums.gal 1.10 ; 1.	authorized by the Dept. of Internal
60° 1500 lb Drums,			Alcohols, also in 50 gal.	Revenue. For prices on specially
le/1 wks100 m	.70	: .90	drums, extra and returnable.	denatured alcohols not listed above.
Drums, c/l wks100 lb	.60		Amyl, see Oil Fusel	consult any of the alcohol producers.



ZINC OXIDE

Snow Cap Brand 5% Tomahawk Brand 35%

LITHOPONE

Manufactured by

- THE -

Grasselli Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

CLEVELAND

CHICAGO

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Ltd.
TORONTO MONTREAL



Aloin, USP 100 m cases m	.84	: .90	Aluminum Sulfate— (continued)				Ammonium Chloride—(continued)			-
Alpha-Naphthol, tech 300 m bbls. m		: 1.05	Cont. bgs. c/l wks. E.100 lb		:	1.40	Imp., wh. 600 lb casks spot. lb	.06%	: .0	06%
Ton lots, bbls. wks		: 1.00	Bags, c/l wks. W100 lb		:	1.35	Gray, 600 lb easks spot lb	.08	: .6	08 1/2
Refined, 300 lb bbls lb			Bbls., c/l wks. East. 100 B		:	1.55	Lump, 500 lb casks spot lb		: .1	15
Mended, 300 to bots	•••	: 1.10	Bulk, e/l cont. wks. E.100 h		:	1.35	Ichthyolate, as to brand Ib	.75	: 4.6	00
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls. lb		: .32	Amidol, (see Diaminophenol) Amidopyrine, 10 lb boxes	5.00	:	5.10	Iodide, USP 25 lb jars lb	4.85	: 4.8	90
Ton lots, bbls. wks		: .30	1 lb cartons, 10 lb lb	3.00	:	5.16	Lactate, 500 m bbls	.15	: .1	16
			Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kgslb		:	1.15	Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 lb bbls. lb	.05 1/2	: .(06
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls.			AMMONIA anhyd. 100 lb cyl lb		:	.30	CP gran. 100 lb kegslb	.10	: .2	22
wks100 lb		: 3.50	Water, 26° 800 lb drs. wks lb	• • •	:	.071/2	Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegslb	.50	: .!	57
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	3.50	: 3.65	Drs. e/1 wks	.07	:	.071/4	Persulfate, 112 lb cases lb	.55	: .6	60
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb		: 3.90	Imp., 800 lb drs incl spot. lb		:	.06	Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls. lb	.54	: .6	60
Chrome, 500 th eks wks. 100 lb	5.00	: 6.00	26°, 100 m cbys. lc/1 wks. m		:	.081/2	Tech., powd. 325 lb bblslb	.15	: .1	17
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls.	0,00	. 0.00	Cbys. e/l wks		:	.081/4	Salicylate, USP 100 lb kegs lb	.58	: .6	61
		. 4 50	20°, 800 m drs. lc/l wks. m	• • •	:	.06	Sulfate, bulk c/l wks100 m		: 3.2	20
wks 100 lb		: 4.50	Cbys., lc/l wks		:	.071/2	200 lb single bgs c/l wks.100 lb	***	: 3.3	
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb Cont, bbls c/l wks200 lb		: 4.25	18°, 800 m drs. le/l wksm		:	.05 1/2	200 lb double bags f.a.s. 100 lb		: 3.1	
Imp. 650 lb casks sp. 100 lb		: 4.25 : 3.75	Cbys., le/l wks	• • •	:	.071/2	Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb	.50		52
Ground, 400 lb bbls, wks.100 lb			16°, 800 lb drs. le/1 wks. lb		:	.04	CP, 25 lb jarslb	.60		65
Powd., 380 fb bbls. wks.100 fb			Cbys., le/l wks		:	.05	Amyl Acetate, tech 50 gal drs.gal		: 2.2	
Chrome, 700 lb cks wks. 100 lb		: 4.75	Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kegs. lb	.35	:	.36	Pure, 5 gal. cansgal	5.00	: 6.6	00
			Benzoate, USP 1 lb bot lb		:	.90	Alcohol, see Fusel Oil	1.07		00
Soda, grd. 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb		: 4.00	Bifluoride, 300 lb bblslb	.22	:	.23	Butyrate, 1 lb bot	1.65		
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb	***	: 3.50	100 lb kegs	.23	:	.24	Formate, 1 lb bot		: 2.0	
Aluminum, metal, c/l NY100 lb	20,00	: 21.00	Bromide, 50 lb boxeslb		:	.33	Anethol. 2 lb bot		: 1.4	
Chloride, anhyd. 275 m drs m	.20	: .22	Imported, 112 lb boxeslb	.18	:	.20	ANILINE OIL, 900 lb drs. 5dr.sp. lb	2.00	: 2.5	25 16
30% sol. 120 lb ebys lb	.03 1/2	: .04	Carb., tech. 560 lb casks lb		:	.10%	Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls lb			24
Hydrate, light 90 lb bbls lb	.17	: .18	Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb USP, lump, 100 lb kegs. lb	.07	:	.08	Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot lb		: 4.	
			Powd., 100 lb kegs lb	.09		.10	Anthracene, 40-45% 600 D casks	4.00	. 2.0	00
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l			Chloride. Domestic	.08	*	.10	wks	.12	: .1	17
wks100 lb	***	: 2,50	White gran. 250 lb bbls wks lb			.07%	80-85%, 600 lb casks wkslb		: 1.0	
Imported, spot100 lb	2.50	: 2.6214	Bbls., e/l wks			.0734	Anthraquinone, subl 125 lb bbls. lb	1.30	: 1.8	35
Comm'l., 1/2 % iron, bgs. e/1			Gray 250 lb bbls, wkslb	.07%		.07%	30% paste 350 lb bbls lb			80
wks East 100 lb		: 1.50	Bbls. c/1 wks	.07%	_	.07%	Antimony metal, slabs ton lots100 lb Needle Powd., 100 lb caseslb	.0516	: 7.0	00 06!%
			Dois. C/1 Was	.017	2 .	.0178	Account A Own., 100 ID Calaces ID	.0079	,	00.78



CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Last year the use of Carbon Tetrachloride as a fumigant against wheat weevil was introduced. This material is particularly desirable as it is absolutely non-inflammable and can be used in sections where Underwriters rules will not permit the use of Carbon Bisulphide.

Can be supplied in 5-, 10- and 55-gallon drums.

THE DOW

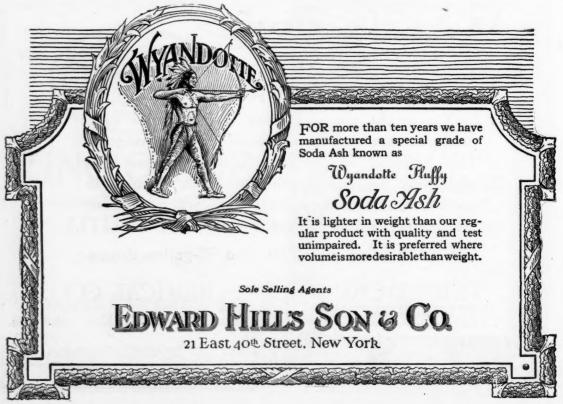
Midland, Mich.



CHEMICAL CO.

90 West St., New York

ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 D	Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 lb drs.			(Bismuth—(continued)			
drs	_	. :	.55	Subnitrate, USP 250 bbls Ib			2,65
50 m erocks m .45 : .50		. :		Second Hands, bbls, or less, fb		:	2.50
Sol'u. 130 lb carboyslb .12 : .14		. :	2.50	Cones, 1 lb bot		:	3.65
Oxide, 500 lb bbls lb .0614: .0614	BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal, tanks			Subsalicylate, USP 175 bbls Ib			2.78
Sulfide, golden 500 m bblsm : .18			.27	Tannate 1 b bot b			
336 lb kegs		. :		Bismuth Preparations quoted			2.00
Crimson, 500 lb bblslb	110 gal. drs. wksgal		.32	above on basis 25 lb lots.			
	1 440 1 1 1	. :	.30	Smaller lots at an advance.			
	110 gal. drs. wksgal	. :	.35	Blanc Fixe, dry 400 m bbls. wks.ton	90 00		25 00
	Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls. lb	. :	.87	Imported, bblston			
	10 bbl. lots	. :	.85	Paste, 650 m bblston			
Tartrolactate, 500 m bbls m : .45	Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb						10.00
Antipyrine, USP, 100 m casesm 2.30 : 2.50	bbls	0 :	.72	BLEACHING POWDER, 700 m drs.			0.00
Apomorphine Hydchlide, 1/8 oz. vls.oz : 16.65	Benzol, see Benzene	-		c/l wks100 m		•	2.00
Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vlsoz 10.50 : 12.00	Benzonaphthol, 5 h boxes b 2.0	0 .	2.10	Drums lc/l ex-warehouse100 fb		:	2.25
Argols, red powd. 350 m bblsm .07 : .08	Benzoyl Chloride, 500 m drs m		1.00	Contract, c/l wks100 fb		:	2.00
Arsenic, metal 220 lb kegslb .23 : .24				F. a. s. c/1100 ID			• • •
Red, 224 lb kegs cases lb .12 : .13	Benzyl Acetate, 100 h cbys h 1.1		1.20	Imported, spot100 lb			
White, 550 b bbls lc/1 b .10 12: .11	Alcohol, 5th bot		1.50	Blue Ointment, see Mercury			
112 m c/s m .10%; .11	Benzoate, 5th bottb 1.4		1.60	Mass, see Mercury			
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic	Medicinal FFC Ib 1.6		1.80	Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	***		.10
Atropine Alk. USF 1 oz vlsoz 10.00 : 10.50	Chloride, 95% tech. 925 lb drs. lb .2		.22	Black, 200 m bbls	.06		.08
Sulfate, 5 ez. in 1 ez vials. oz 4.50 ; 4.60	100 fb cbys	-	.25	Borax, USP cryst. 400 m bblsm	.051/4		.06
	Redistil, 100 lb chyslb		.35	Powdered, USP 300 m bblsm	.05%		.06
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide	Formate, 1 m bot m 2.5		3.00	Kegs, USP 100-150 h lb	.06	:	.0834
Carbonate, precip. 800 lb bbls.	Berberine Hydchlide, 1 10 bot 10		22.00	Borneol, 1 to bot		:	3.50
witston 75.00 : 85.00	Sulfate, acid or neut. 1 h bot. h 21.0	0 ::	23.00	Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.			
Imports, bbls. spotton 70.00 : 75.00	BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350 lb bbls wks. lb	. :	.23	Bromine, bot. in 60 h cs. wks Ib		:	.29
Precip., 200 fb bgs, wksten 70.00 : 75.00	Ton lots, wks	2 :	.23	Bromobenzene, 600 lb drums lb	.40	:	.42
Chloride, 800 lb bbls. wkston :100.00		0 :	.55	Bromoform, USP 5 to bot 50 to cs. to		:	1.50
200 h bgs, wkston : 90.00	Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 h.	-		Bromstyrol, 25 fb kegs	3.50	:	4.00
Import, bbls. spotton 95.00 :100.00	bbls 10 .9	5 :	1.00	Brucine Sulfate, 1 oz. vls. 100 ozs.oz	.20	:	.25
Dioxide, 780 m drs m .18 : .20	Sublimed, 200 b bbls b		1.50	Butter of Antimony, see Antimony (hloride		
Import, 500 m drs m : .18	Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichloride			CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bxs lb		:	1.30
Hydrate, 500 m bbls b .05 : .06			0.00	Bromide, 50 lb cases jars lb			.95
Iodide, 5 m bot 5.10	BISMUTH metal, 150 h cases h 2.6		2.70	Iodide, 10 lb bot		:	4.20
Nitrate, 700 b casks b .09%: .10	Ammon. Citrate, USP 510 bxs. 10		5.45	CAFFEINE ALK. USP 510 cans 10			4.25
Import, casks D .07%: .08	Betanaphtholate, 5 lb bxslb		3.10	Second Hands			3.75
Sulfocyanide 400 m bbls m : .35		. :	2.75	Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot lb			7.32
Barytes, floated 350 lb bblston 33.50 ; 35.00			1.70	Sulfate, 1 lb bot		:	5.52
		. :	3.12	Citrated, 25 m cans			3.35
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine	Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb cans lb		2.90	Hydrobromide, 1 lb bot lb		:	4.75
Denat. salicy acid or tartar emetic		. :	1.85	CALCIUM Acetate, 150 D bgs, c/l			2.10
45 gal. bblsgal 3.10 : 3.25		. :	3.08				9.00
Denat, quinine sulf. 45 gal.	Subcarbonate, USP 250 bbls b		3.00	wks		:	3.00
bbls gal 3.40 : 3.50	X-Ray diag. 1 lb botlb		3.35	Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. c/l wks. lb	.11		.12
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal.	Subgallate, USP 175 bbls ib		2.51	Bbls, le/l wks	.12		.14
bbls gal 1.25 : 1,35	Subiodide, 5 lb lots lb	. :	4.43	Bromide, 100 m cs			.45



Calcium Carbide, 220 lb dr c/lwks lb Drums lc/l wkslb	•••	: .04 1/4	Carbon Bisuifide, 500 lb dr. NY. lb Ton Lots, drs, NY	.06 :	.06%	Chromium Acetate, 20° soln. 400 lb bbls	8 :	.10
Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags			Carbon Black, 12 % D bags, 150-			Fluoride, crys. 400 lb bblslb		
e/l100 b		: 1.10	225 m cases	.18 :	.35	Soln. 400 m bbls m	-	
USP, precip. 175 m bblsm		: .04	Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 b dra.			Sulfate, 400 D bbls D .0	7 :	.09
Chloride, solid, 650 m drs. c/l			NY	:	.10	Chrysarobin, USP 5 lb cans lb 2.6	0 :	2.20
f o b NYton Gran., 350 lb drs. c/l f o b	•••	: 24.50	Drums, c/l NY	.08%:	.09	Cinchonidin alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinsoz		.70
NYton		: 30.50	700 lb dry single NY lb	:	.10	Crystal		.75
Flake 330 lb drs. c/l drs. fob	•••	. 00.00	Carmine, No. 40 5 lb boxes lb	4.40 :	4.50	Sulfate, 100 on tins	. :	.50
NYtop		: 80.50	Casein, edib. 100 lb keg lb	.45 :	.50	Cinchonine, alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinsoz	. :	.38
			Technical, 200 b bbls b	.15 :	.18	Crystal		.43
Imp., solid 600 lb drs. spot.ton		: 20.50	Castoreum, 1 lb boxes	4.00 :	4.50	Sulfate, 100 cs. tinscs	. :	.25
Anhyd., 350 lb drs. fob NY. lb	.12	: .13	Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbl ID		.13	Cinnamic Alcohol, see Alcohol Cinnamie		
Glycerophosphate, 250 lb bbls lb	1.55	: 1.60	Cases, 80 m 2 tins m		.14	Cincamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot lb 8.7	5 :	4.00
Iodide, 5 m bot		: 4.20	Tech., see Fixed Oils				-	3.50
Lactate, tech. 500 m bbls In		: .13%	Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			Citrine Ointment, see Mercury	•	0.00
Nitrate, 220 D bbls. e/l NY.ton		: 40.00	Soda, see soda, caustic				5 :	2.00
			Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 lb kgs. lb	.48 :	.53	Citronellol, 1 D bot D 8.0	0 :	10.00
Phosphate, precip. 350 lb bbls. lb	.10	: .12	Chalk, drop 175 b bblsb	.0814:			. :	8.00
Phosphate, precip, tribasic 350	10		Precip. light 175 lb bhlslb	.04 :	.03 1/4			2.10
Phosphate, mono	.12		Precip. heavy 580 lb csks lb	.0314:	.04		-	2,35
			Charcoal, Bone, see bone black	.0073.	.01		. :	11.00
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegslb	.58	: .60	Wood, powd. 100 lb bbl lb	.04 :	.05	Hydrochloride, USP 25 cs.		
Calomel, see Mercury			Willow, powd, 100 h bbl h	.08 :	.07	In crystals, granular, powder,	0	7.50
CAMPHOR, Amer. ref. 250 b			Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 m drs. m	.70 :	.75	or flaky crystals as desired.		
bbls	***		25 m jars	.71	.76			.33
1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs lb		: .92	Chinoidin, 170 m cases m	.65 :	.75		5	
1 os. tab., 1 lb etns.			Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd, 1000 B	.00 .		CODEIN alk. 5 or cans 10 os		,
100 lb cs lb		: .951/4	drs D	1.50 :	1.60		. :	7.30
16 os. tab., 1 m etus.			40% soln. 100 m ebys m	.30 :	.35	Hydrobromide, 10 ozsos		5.85
100 m cs	• • •	: .96	CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 D erl.					6.55
Jap. ref. 21/2 m slabs, 100 m	.86	: .87	c/l wks	.0514:	.05%	Nitrate, 10 025		6.55
1 es. tab. 100 B es. 1 B	.00		Tank car lots wis	.054:	.05%			: 5.50
tins		: .97	100 m cyl lc/l wks	.06%:	.07			5.50
16 cs. tab. 100 D cs. 1 D			Chlorobensene, mono, 1000 B drs.			Sulfate, 10 ozsozozoz		: 0.50
tins		: .98	wks	.10 :	.11	14 or 25c, extra, singles 7c ext		
Chinese ref. 31/2 ib slabs 100 lb			Drs. e/1 wks	:	.09	per on25 on lots, 10e on chear		
œ	.86	: .88	Tank car lots wis	:	.06	than above.		
Camphor, Monobrom, 100 lb cslb	1.90		CHLOROFORM, USP 50 D drs D	:	.25	COD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal.		
Caramel, 50 gal, bbisgal		63	Second Hands, 650 lb drs lb	:	.25	bblsbbl 22.0	00	: 24.00
Carbanol, 250 D bbis		80	Technical, 650 B drums D	.32 :	.2814	Newfoundland, 30 gal. bblsbbl .		:

R.W.Greeff & Co.

INCORPORATED

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

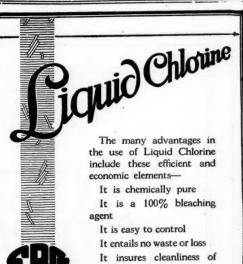
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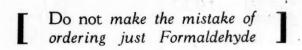


Colchicine alk., USP 1 oz. vlsoz		: 30.00	Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls lb	.18	:	.20	Ethyl-(continued)			
Salicylate, 1 oz. vialsor		: 45.00	Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls. lb	.20		.22	Valerate, 5 lb bot	4.85		4.90
		22	Dinitronaphthalene, 350 b bbls. B	.30		.32	Ethylene Bromide, drs	4.00		.60
Collection, USP 30 fb drums fb		: .27	Dinitrophenol, 350 m bbls m			.35	Glycol	1.00	:	1.25
Flexible, USP 30 b drumsb			Dinitrotoluene, 300 m bbls m			.22	Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans lb	.80	:	.85
COPPER, metal electrolytic c/l				.20			Eugenol, 25 lb cans	3.25	:	3.50
NY		: 13.871/2	Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl	***			FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech, crys.	0.20		0.00
Lake, c/l NY100 fb	14.00	: 14.121/2	Diphenylamine, 250 b bbls b	.52		.54				0.00
Casting, c/1 NY100 fb		: 13.50	Diphenyloxide, 500 m drums m	.85		.90	475 m bblsm	***		.07
Carbonate, 400 lb bbls lb			Dover's Powder, USP 510 tins 10			2.20	USP, crys. 100 lb kegslb			.09
Cyanide, 100 m drs m	.58	: .60	Duboisine Sulfate, 1 oz. vlsoz			55.00	Tech. Sol'n 40° 140 lb chys. lb			.0634
Oxide, 1000 m bbls	.151/	: .16	EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguh				48°, 140 lb cbyslb	***	:	.08
Carlots, bbls ID	.15	: .15%	Emetine, alk., 15 gr. vlsea		:	1.65	USP Sol'n 125 h cbys h			.06
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 m bbls. m	.35		Hydchlide, USP 1 og. vlsog	16.00		17.00	Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.			
SULFATE, crys. 450 m bbls. le/1			15 gr. vialsea	.75	:	.80	475 lb bbls lb	.06	:	.0634
spot100 m	6 25	: 6.50	EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 m bbls.				Ferrous Sulfide, 900 lb bbls. 100 lb	4.00	:	4.25
Carlots, bbis, delivered100 h			NY		:	2.25	Flake White, see lead, white			
Powdered, 350 h bhls. lc/l			Bbls. c/l NY100 lb			2.10	Fluorspar, 95% 220 h bgs. en			
spot100 m	6.90	: 7.25	100 m bgs. c/l NY100 m		:	2.00	dockton		:	25.00
Spot		: 6.75	Imp., 112 lb bgs. c/l			2.00	96% bgston			33.50
Carlots, bbls, deliv 100 b		: 21.00	NY100 fb	1.25	:	1.35	98% bgston		:	35.00
Copperas, bulk c/l wkston		: 25.00	USP, 300 to bbls, 10 bbls, 100 to	2.75	:	2.90	FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 m bbls.	•••		
400 lb bbls. c/l wkston		: 23.00	Carlots, bbls,100 lb	2.25	:	2.50	c/1 wks			.12%
200 lb bgs. c/l wkston	***	. 23.00	Imported, 300 m bbls100 m	2.25		2.50	Carboys, 100 lb lc/l wks lb			.1316
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal.		. 0.00	Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 lb jars lb	9.50		10.00	Bbls 400 m le/l wks			.131/2
bbls 100 m		: 3.02				30.00	Fuller's Earth, 200 b bgs. c/l	***		.1072
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls100 b		: 3.07	Eserine alk., 1 cs. vlscs			25.00	mineston			17.00
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Bie			Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vlson			20.25	Imported, 230 lb bags NYton			40.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 h bbis. wet. h		: .42	Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vlsoz	.13			Fusel Oil, refined, 100 gal drm.gal			3.00
Coumarin, 25 lb tins	4.00	: 4.25	ETHER, USP 55 h drumsh							
CREAM TARTAR, USP 300 D			Anaesthesia, 55 lb drumslb			.16	Crude, 100 gal drmgal		:	1.75
bbls		: .2634	USP, 1880 55 lb drumslb		-	.38	G. SALT, paste 350 m bbls. basis			
Imp. powd. USP 224 b bbls b	.25	261/4	Washed, 55 lb drumslb			.30	100%b	.65		.70
Creosote Oil. 50 gal. drsgal	.20	22	Motor, 1 lb cans	.26	:	.27	Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100 m cs. m	.85	:	.93
Carbonate, 1 b bot. 25 b b		1.70	Ether, Nitrous, 1 h bot	.92	:	.95	Gold Label, 100 m cases m	***	:	
Crecoote Oil, 100 gal. drsgal		22	Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs. lb	* * * *	:	1.30	Technical, 100 b cs b	.60	:	.65
		.18	Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal. drs.gal	.95		1.05	Geraniol, 50 m cans	2.25	:	3.00
Cresol, USP 400 B bbls B		3.25	85-90% Ester, 50 gal. drs.gal		:	.75	Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb	5.00		5.75
Cyanamide, bulk e/l wks, Amm unit			Carlots, drumsgal		:	.72	GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 lb bags			
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 to kegs To		3.75	Tank Carsgal		:	.70	c/l wks100 lb		:	1.10
Dianisidine, 100 m kegs b	4.50	4.60	Pure, 5th botgal	3.25	:	3.50	350 m bbls. e/l wks100 m		:	1.25
Dichlorobensene, 1000 b drs b	.08	.0736	Benzoate, 5 lb botlb	1.50	:	1.75	Bbls, le/l wks100 lb		:	1.40
Diethylaniline, 850 m drs m	.60	.65	Bromide 115 lb drs		:	.40	Imported, bgs. spot100 fb		:	.85
Diethyl Phthalate, 25 m cans m	.85	90	Butyrate, 5 to bot To	1.40	:	1.75	USP. 300 lb bbls. Imp. sp. 100 lb		:	1.40
Diethyl Sulfate tech, 50gal.drs 10 .	.40	.45	Methyl Ketone, 50 gal, drums. ID	.10	:	.13	USP, 300 m bbls, dom. sp.100 m	***		1.75
CP drums	.50		Morphine, see Merphine, Ethyl				Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry, 100			-
Digitalin, Pure, 1 on vis	7.75		Chloride, 15 m crl		:	.50	bags, c/l NY100 h	3.09	:	3.19
Dimethylaniline, 840 m drs. wks. m	.34		Cinnamate, 1 m bot m	5.00	:	5.50	Syrup, Drs. & bbls, c/l NY100 b	2.77		3.02
Dimethylsulfate, 110 b drs b	***		Formate, 5 lb bot	1.00		1.10	le/1 NY100 To			3.12
Dimentification, 110m districts					_				_	
									-	



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Magnesium—(continued) Fluorilicate, crystal s400 lb bbls.			Mercury—(continued) Red Precip. USP 25 lb brs. lb	:	1.28	Musk Ambrette, 1 lb canslb Ketone, 1 lb canslb		
wks	.15	: 15%	Powder, USP 25 lb brs lb	:	1.38	Xylene, 5 lb cans	2,25 :	
30% soln. 500 h bbls. wks h	.07	: .08	White Precip. USP 25 lb bxslb	:		NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs.		
Soln. bbls. e/l wks ID		: .08	Powder, USP 25 lb bxslb With chalk, USP 25 lb bxslb	:	1.44	wksgal.	:	
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tins lb		: 3.35	Meta-Nitroaniline, 300 b bbls. 1b	:	.62	8000 gal. tank car wksgal	*** :	.37
Hypophosphite, 5 m cans m		: 1.15	Meta-Nitro-para-Touldine, 300 Ib	*** *	.45	NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 bbls.		
Oxide, USP light 100 m bbls m		: .45	bbis Ib	2.25 :	2.30	wks	.07%:	
USP, beavy 250 D bbls D		: .40	Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 D			Bbls. e/l wks	*** :	
Peroxide, 5 h cams		: 2.15	bbls	1.00 :	1.10	Bbls., second hands NY Ib Balls, 250 Ib bbls. wks Ib	.0814:	
Perborate, 1 h tinsh		: 2.25	Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb			Bbls. c/l wks	.0079	
Salicylate, 100 b kegs b	.67	: .73	bbls	.90 :	.95	Crushed, wks	:	
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			Methyl Acetone, 100gal. drumsgal	***	.62	Nerolin, 1 lb tins	2.00 :	
Manganese Chloride, 600 B csk.			Anthranilate, 1 D bot D	2.75	3.00	Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 B		
NY	.0914		Chloride, 90 lb cyl	:	.50	kegs	:	.36
Borate, 200 m bblsm			Cinnamate, 1 h bot	5.50 :	5.75	Shot. 100 m kegs	:	
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 D bbls.	***	: .19	Paracresol, 1 lb bot	8.00 :	9.00	Salt, single 400 b bbls, NY b	.07%:	
NYton	80 00	: 85.00	Salicylate, USP 50 m casesm	:	.47	Double, 400 m bbls. NY m	.08 :	
85-90%, 900 B bbls. NY.ton	85.00	: 90.00	500 m drums	:	.45	Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY lb	.40 :	.43
Hydrated, precip. 100 m kgs. m		: .35	Second Hands, cases Ib Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs. Ib	1.75 :	2.00	Nitre Cake, bulk wkston	:	8.25
Glycerophosphate, 5 h tins h		: 3.05	USP, medicinal 5 h cans h	2.25 :	2.60	500 lb bblston	*** :	9.75
Hypophos, USP VIII 5 th cans. To		1.65	Michler's Ketone, 225 h bbls. h	:		Nitrobenzene, crude 1000 h drs.		
Indide, 1 lb bot lb		: 6.25	Milk, powd. 150 m bbls	.14 :		wks	.091/2:	
Ore, bulk NYunit		: .30	Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk			Redistilled, 1000 lb drs. wks. lb Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls. lb	.10 : .20 :	
Sulfate, 600 m casks NY m	.10	: .11	Mineral Oil, see oil mineral			Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 b drs.	.20 .	
WENTHOL, USP 60 m cases m		: 7.00	Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene			wks	.14 :	.16
Less cases, 5 h tinsh	7.25	: 7.50	Monoethylaniline, 900 lb drs lb	1.00 :	1.00	Oil Fusel, see Fusel Oil		
		: 72.50	MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 cs. tins 10 cs	:	5.35	OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bhis.gal	.75 :	1.25
Less Flasks, 5 lb jugs lb		: 1.04	Acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots.oz	**:	5.35	011 Mirbane, see nitrobenzene		
Bichloride, cryst. 25 to box. To Gran. powd., 200 to kegs. To		: 1.10	Hydrobromide, 5 cm tins 10 cm.		0.00	Opium, see crude drugs		
Bisulfate, 25 lb boxeslb	***	.95	lotsos	:	5.35	Orange Mineral, 800 lb casks NY. lb	:	
Blue Mass, 25 m boxes m			Hydehlide, 5 on tine 10 on			500 lb bbls. NY lb	*** :	
Powdered, 25 lb boxes lb		: .64	lotsor	:	5.35	Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs lb	2.35 :	
Blue Ointment, USP 25 lb cans			Diacetyl Alk., 1/4 os. vis. 10	:		Ortho-Anisidine, 100 m drs m Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 m drs.	2.00 :	2.10
50% D		: .80	Hydchlide, 1/4 cg. vls. 10 cg. cg		8.10	wis	.15 :	.17
USP, dilute 25 m cars 30% . m		.62	Ethyl Hydehlide, 14 os. vis. 10		0.10	Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 ID	.20 .	
33 1/3% Mercury D	***	: .67	6£	:	9.45	drs. wks	.33 :	.35
Calomel, 50 lb bzs		: 1.15	Small Sises: 1/4 es. vials, 50e			Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 h bbls h	:	
Citrine Ointment 25 h jars B	***	: .50	1/4 25c extra; single es. via.,	Te ex-		Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 D drs.		
fodide, green 25 lb jars lb		3.66	tra, over price for 5 os. tins,	25 es.		wks	.09 :	
Red, USP 25 m jars m		: 3.76	lots in 5 os. tins, 10c os. lower	r than		Ortho-Toluidine, 350 h bblsh	.14 :	
Yellow, USP VIII 25 m jars. m	***	: 3.66	above schedule.			Oxgall, USP 5 h bot	:	3.00

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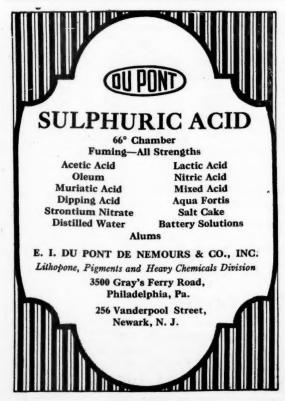
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Carteret, N. J.

South Charleston. W. Va.

OF

PALLADIUM, metal 10 cm. lots ca	51.00	58.00	Pepsin, USP 5 lb botlb	2.25	: 2.50	Podophyllin, 5 lb bot	4.25 :	4.50
Panereatin, USP 5 lb bot lb		1.40	PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls. lb	.02%		POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92%		
Papain, 1 lb botlb	2.15	2.25	Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls lb	.04			.09 :	.10
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 fb es. slabs			Light Amber, 300 b bbls b	.04 %		Drs. c/l wks	***	.08
120-125 Deg. M. P	.0314	.03 1/4	Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.07		Imp., 88-92% 700 lb drs. NY. lb	.063%:	.06%
125-130 Deg. M. P D	.04	.04 1/2	Lily White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.09			.30	.48
130-135 Deg. M. P	.04		Snow White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.12	: .121/2	cases	.50 :	.00
135-140 Deg. M. P	.05	.06 1/4	PHENOL, see also acid carbolic			POTASSIUM Acetate, USP 100 lb		
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb			Open market, 950 lb drs lb	.26	: .27	kegsIb	.28 :	.29
kegs	1.25	1.35	475 lb drs lb		:	Bicarbonate, crys. 220 lb bbls. lb	.081/4:	.10
Para-Aminophenol, 100 h kegs Ib	1.10	1.25	Natural 240 lb des, drs, wks., lb	.22	: .26	Bichromate, crys. 900 h casks		
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs lb		1.25				wks	.10 :	.11
Para-Anisidine, 100 lb kgs lb		3.25	Phenolphthalein, USP 100 lb drs. lb		: 1.50	Powd., 900 lb casks wks lb	.13 :	.18%
Technical, kegs	1.65		5 lb cans, 100 lb lotslb		: 1.55	Binoxolate, 300 lb bbls lb	.34 :	.38
Para-Dichlorobenzene, 270 lb bbls.	4.00	4.10	Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 lb bot lb	7.50	: 9.00	Bisulfate, C.P. 5 D cans D	:	.33
wks	.17	.20	Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb bot lb	3.00	: 4.00	100 lb kegs	:	.45
Paraldehyde, 100 gal drs ID	.21	.23	Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb			Bromate, 100 h cs	:	. 10
Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 fb cs. fb	.521/4		kegs		:	BROMIDE, USP cryst. 450 lb		
Para Nitroacetanilid, 300 B			Phenylethylalcohol, 1 lb bot lb	6.00	: 8.00	bbls	:	.26
bbls	.55	.60				Granular, 300 lb bblslb	2	.26
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 D bbls.			Phosgene, cylinders wks	.60	: .65	Cases, 100 m	***	.27
wks	.73	.78	Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl. lb	.30	: .35	Imported, USP 220 lb cslb	.17 :	.19
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs.			Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs. wks. lb		: .50	Cases, 112 lblb	.18 :	.20
wles	.25	.27	Imported, 112 h cases h	.25	: .27	CARBONATE, 80-85% calc.		
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 D			Phosphorus Sesquisulfide, 105 lb cs.			800 lb cks, lb	.05%:	.06
bbls ID	2.75	2,85	wks		: .42%	80-85%, hydrated, 800 m.		
Para-Nitrophenol, 185th bblstb	.72	.75	Phosphorus, yellow 110 lb cs. wks. lb	.25	: .35	cks	.07 :	.073
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 b			Imported, 112 lb caseslb		: .28	90-95% casks	.06%:	.07
bbls ID	:			***		96-98% casks	.07 :	.073
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 m bbls m	.60	.75	Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl	00		99% casks	:	.083
Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde, 100 lb			wks	.30	: .35	USP. 100 lb kegslb	.10 :	.11
kegs		1.60	Pilocarpine Hydchlide, USP 1 oz.			Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. NY. lb	:	.09
Para-Phenetidin, 500 lb drs lb	1.35	1.40	vls	8.00	: 8.25	Imp. 112 lb kegs NY lb	:	.073
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb			Nitrate, 1 oz, vls. 25 ozoz	8.00	: 8.25		.071/4:	.08
bbls	1.50	1.60	Alkaloid, 15 gr. vlsea		: .75	Powd., 112 lb kegs NYlb Imp. kegs NYlb	.07	.073
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 D	40						.08 :	.09
bbis	.40	.42	Phthalic Anhydride, 175 b bbls. b	.35	: .40	Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY ID	.00 .	.00
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb	**	. 14	Piperazine Hydrate, 1 h bot h		: 16.00	USP, fine crys. 110 fb kegs		-
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls, wks. lb	.95		Pitch. Coal-Tar wkston	30.00	: 33.00	NY	.08 :	.09
Paris Green, basis, 500 lb kegs. Ib	.20		Plaster Paris, tech. 230 lb bbls.bbl	4.25	: 4.40	Citrate, USP 10 m cans m	.63 :	.66
1 D Packages	.27		True Dental, bblsbbl		: 4.50	Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 25 m		
Paris White, see whiting, French		20	Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lotsoz		:108.00	tins	1.65 :	1.70
rains white, see whiting, French			restricted, metal sort to on. 100802		.108.00	CHID		



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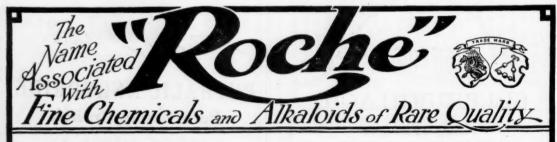
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Potassium—(continued)			Quinine—(continued) Safrol, 60 m cans
Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 m cans,			Dinypromide
Humanhambita 10 m	1.50 :		Dicarbonate, 10oz tinsoz 2.50 Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans lb	:	.85	Ethyl Carbonate, 16 oz tingoz : .95 Salicin, USP, 1 lb cartons, 25 lb . lb 4.00 : 4.1
Iodide, USP, 100 h casesh	3.45 :	3.50	Paragraphide Salol, USP, 100th drums the 85 c. 6
Second Hands, cases 1b	:	3.40	Formate Of Pole Common or will be a live of the live o
Lactophosphate, 4oz botoz	:	.90	
Metabisulfite, 300 m bblsm	:	.23	Glycerophosphate
Imp., 300 b bbls b	.16 :	.19	Hydriodide
Muriate, 80%, 200 lb bags, NY			
K ₂ 0 unit	:	.70	Hydrochloride, USP
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate, neutral, 100 h kegs lb	.40 :	.45	Hydchlide & Urea, USPoz
Perchlorate, 112 lb kegs lb	.12 :	1.14	Hypophosphite
Permangan, USP crys, 112 lb drs. lb	.16%:	.17	Pound 1 Th hot 9, 170 EQ
USP small cry.112 lb drmslb	.161/2:	.17	a menorality mate
Prussiate, red, 350 h bblsh	.90 :	.95	Phosphate
500 fb casks Tb	:	.90	Salicylate, USP0z : .63 Schaeffer's Salt, 250 m bbls.wks m .60 : .6
Pressiate, yellow, 500 lb casks. lb	.38 :	.39	Tannate, USP
Salicylate, 25 lb cans lb	.65 :	.67	Tartrate
Sulfate, 200 h bags, NY.K20 unit	:	.95	Valerate
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs lb	.18 :	.20	Small Sizes: 10z vials or cans, SILVER, metal, American0z : .9
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jars lb	:	.70	50oz. lots, 5c oz extra; 5oz cans, Foreign
Tartrate, neutral, 25 h cans h	:	.60	50og lote Se og evtre: 95og enne
Titanium Oxalate, 200 m bbls.			Kilon lote the extens simple ten
freight allowed	:	.35	siele on come Ee cortes 411 minor Nitrate, USF, 20002 DOLDZ .41 ; .4
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 h bbls. h			quinine salts sold and quoted basis Nucleinate, 16oz botoz .32 : .3 Proteinate, 16oz botoz .32 : .3
Powdered, 350 lb bbls lb	.04 :	.06	100oz lots in 100oz cans Sulfate
	.02 1/2:	.03 1/2	and bisulfate sold basis 100cm Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs lb .20 : .2
Pyridine, 50gal drumsgal	1.50 :	1.75	lots in 100oz cans Smaller orders Powd. USP, 250 m bbls m .28 : .2
DUCKSILVER, see Mercury			or containers extra as above Green, USP, 150 lb kegslb .07½: .0
uinidine Alk. 100oz tinsoz	.70 :	.75	Prices on soda alkalies are based on ac
Sulfate, 100oz tins	:	.50	B SALT, 250 lb bbls wks lb .55 : .65 percentages and not N. Y. & L. test.
UININE SULFATE, USP,			
American, 100oz tins02	:	.50	100 m
log tins, 100ez lotsoz	:	.57	Red Precipitate, see mercury. flat, ex-warehouse100 m : 2.0
Dutch, 1000z tins08	:	.50	Resorcin, see resorcinol. Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1
Java, 100oz tins	:	.50	Descriped took 100 % home Po 1 FO . 1 FF
Japanese, 100cs tinsoz	:	.50	TIED 9K to came to 900 a 910 Prompt and spot, basis 40 76 bags
UININE ALK., USP, 1000z tinsoz			
Assista	*** 1	.67	Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 m bbls. m : .21 Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags ex-
Aretate	***	.88	mp. USF, 300 m 5018 m .19 : .21 warehouse, NY 100 m : 2.0
	:	.88	Rosewater, triple, 5gal demisgal 1.50 : 1.60 Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1
Bisulfate, USP	:	.88	SACCHARIN, USP, 1th cans, 25 th wks
Citrate	:	.50	The 1.90 : 2.00 Pmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags
Dihydchlide. USP	:	.62	Soluble, USP, 170 cans, 25 m b 1.90 ; 2.00 c/1 wks
Dinjurning, Unit		.66	Dornor, Dor, 110 cam, 2010 100 1.00 1 2.00 1 0/1 Wes 1111111111111111111111111111111111



Aconitine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Brucine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Colchicine Alkaloid, U. S. P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Creosote, U. S. P.
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Hydrastine Hydrochloride
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Morphine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
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Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol
Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal
Genuine "Biebrich"
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strychnine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts

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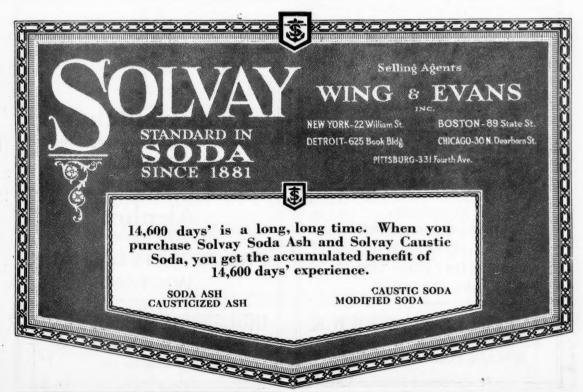
THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS WEEK

SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid, resale, NY flat100 lb	3.50	:	3.60	Sodium—(co Chloride,
Contract basis 60% c/1 wks		:	2.50	C. P. Citrate, U
			2.00	USP, V
Pmpt and spot, Basis 60% e/l wks100 lb	2.573	% :	2.60	Cyanide,
Contract 60% low grade c/1				NY Ton
wks flat		:	2.65	73-769
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and				Imp. 1
spot, wks c/1 drs100 lb		:	3.72 1/2	120
Contract, 76% drums, c/1 wks				Fluoride,
flat100 lb		:	3.65	Glyceropho
USP, stick, 10 lb cans fb	.19		.21	cans
Pure, stick, by alcohol lb	.25		.27	Powder,
	.20		.01	Solution
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 fb bbls	0.0	_	001/	Hydrosulfite
Ton lots. bbls wks	.08	, :	.081/2	Hydroxide, Hypophospi
	.017	3 :	.00	Hypophospi
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda.				HYPOSUL
Benzoate, USP, 250 lb bblslb	.57	:	.60	37
Bicarbonate, 400 h bbls 100 h		:	2.15	Bbls
Bbls c/l wks100 lb		:	1.75	1001
112 b kegs100 b		:	2.00	Granula
112 lb kegs, NY100 lb		:	2.40	Bbls.
Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks lb		:	.08	Kegs
Casks, c/l wks		:	.071/2	Regular
bbls, wksb	0.4		.04%	todide, U
Solution, 32-40°, 500 lb bbls	.01		.0174	Metanilate Naphthion
wks	1.15	:	1.80	Nitrate, c
Bromide, USP, Cryst 500 lb bbls	1.10		1.00	c/l N
th .		:	,25	Futur
Cases, 100 fb		:	.26	Double
Imp. USP, 112 m cs	.18	:	,20	wks
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb bot, 25 lb lb				Nitrite, 5
25 tbtb	4.50	:	4.60	Bbls sp
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 lb bbis				Imp. 6
le/l wks100 fb	1.30	:	1.35	Ortho-Chlo
Ton lots, wks100 lb			1.25	fonat
USP monohyd, 100 lb keg lb Pure photographic, 100 lb			.051/2	Oxalate,
keg	.08		.09	Perborate,
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wkslb	.07		.071/	Imp. 2
Imported, 112 lb kegslb	.07	:	.071/2	Peroxide,

0

sodium—(continued)		
Chloride, tech 200 h bags.ton	12.00	: 15.00
C. P. 300 lb bbls lb		: .06
Citrate, USP, IX, 100 h kegs. h		: .62
USP, VIII, 100 h kegsh		: .55
Cyanide, 96-98%, 100th cases		
NY	9.4	: .25 : .23 : .23 : .22 : .20
Ton lots, NYD		20
73-76%, 100 lb cases, NY lb	99	20
Imp. 128%, 200 lb cases lb		20
120% cases lb	10	.20
Fluoride, 350 lb bbls, NY lb	0914	: .094
Giveerophos. USP. crys 25 m	.0072	007
Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 m cans m	1.70	1.75
Powder, 25th tins	1.75	
Solution, USP 25 lb tins lb	1.00	. 1.05
Hydrosulfite, 200 m bbls, fob, vks. m	.19	22
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic		
Hypophosphite, USP, 25 h cans		
Th.		75
HYPOSULFITE, tech. pea crys.,		
375 lb bbls. wks 100 lb	3.60	: 3.85
Bbls c/l wks100 b	111	: 3.45
100 fb kegs wks100 fb	3.95	: 4.25
Granulated, bbls. wks100 fb	3.85	: 4.05 : 3.95
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb		: 3.95
Kegs wks 100 lb	4.20	: 4.50
Regular crystals 25c per 100 lb	less	
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jarslb Metanilate, 150 lb bblslb Naphthionate, 300 lb bblslb	* * * *	: 3.90
Metanilate, 150 h bbls h	.80	: .82
Naphthionate, 300 lb bblslb	.60	: .62
Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 b bgs		
c/l NY	2.40	: 2,45
Futures, NY100 lb		2.35
Double Refined, 400 lb bbls		
wks fb		
Nitrite, 500 lb bbls wks lb		: .091
Bbls spot, makers		: .10
Imp, 650 lb caskslb	.081/2	.10
Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sul-		
fonate, 175 lb bbls wies. lb		27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 h kegs. h		: .47
Perborate, 275 lb bbls		: .24
Imp, 22afb drs	.19	: .20
Peroxide, 200 h cases h	.25	: .27

Sodium—(continued) Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb			*
bbls	021	4.	.043
USP, gran. 275 bbisIb	07	722 -	.074
Imp. gran lb	051	1.	.06
USP, recrys 275 bblsIb	10	2 .	11
Mono-sodium, 100 lb kegs Ib	25	:	.11 .27 .05
Tri-sodium tech 550 lb bbls. lb	041	4.	0.5
Picramate, 100 lb kegslb	.017		.60
Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb			
bblsib	.08	:	.09
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 450 lb csks lb	.23	:	.231
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs lb		:	.14
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs lb	.42	:	.44
Second Hands, USP, kegs lb Silicate, 60° bbls wks100 lb 600 lb drs wks100 lb	.41	:	.42
Silicate, 60° bbls wks100 lb	2.00	:	2.10
600 lb drs wks 100 lb	.95	:	1,20
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY. lb	.079	4:	.08
Sulphate, see Glauber's Sait.			
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs			
wks	.05	:	.053
Drs. e/1 wks		:	.03 3
Imp, 700 lb drs NY lb	.041		.041
60% broken, 650 lb drs wks lb	.05		.05 1/
Imp, 500 lb drs NY lb	.043		
30% crys, 400% bbls wks. th	.023	6:	.03
Sulfite, crys, 400 th bbls wks. To	033	6:	.03%
Dessicated, 400 h bblsh	.091	4:	.10
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb			
kegs	.38		.40
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls lb	.45		.47
Tungstate, crys 100 fb kegs fb			
Dessicated, kegs1b			.65
Solvent Naptha, see Naphtha.			
Spartein Sulfate, USP, 25oz bulk.oz	.50		.55
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags lb	.06		.55
STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 to			
kegs			.33
Carb, 600 lb bbls, wkslb			.33
100 fb kegs wks			.08
Iodide, USP, 25 m jars m		:	3.70
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls, wkslb	.11	:	.113
Imp. bbls. NV fb	.088	4:	.113
Salicylate, USP, 100 h kegs. h			.65
100 lb kegs wkslb	.113	4.	.12



STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys	TALC, Italian, 220 h bags NY ton 30.00 : 40.00	WHITE LEAD, see lead, white,
100cs tirs : 1.15	French, 220 m bgs NYton 20.00 : 30.0	White Precipitate, see mercury.
Alk, powd, USP	Dom, crude, 100 lb bags NY ton 15.00 : 18.00	Whiting, 200 h bags, c/1 wks.ton : 18.0
Acetate : 1.05	Refined, 100 m bags NYton 20.00 : 30.00	Bags, 1/el wkston : 23.0
Glycerophosphate, USPos : 1.05	Tartar Emetic, tech. 300 m bbls. m .27 : .2	
Hydrobromide : 1.05	USP, 300 m bbls m .341/2: .3	
Hydrochloride : 1.05	Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb .73 : .7	
Hypophosphite	Terpineol, CP 1000 D drums D .50 : .6	
Nitrate, USP	Cans. 50 lb lb .55 : .6	
Phosphate 1.05	Imported, cans, 25 lb lb .70 : .7	
Sulfate, USP, crys powdcs : .84	Terpenyl Acetate, 25 lb cans lb 1.75 : 2.0	
Saccharinate 2.15	Terra Alba, 300 m bbls m .02 : .0	
Strychnine preparations quoted bases	Theobromine Alk., 5 m cans m 5.50 ; 5.7	***************************************
100om lots in 100om tine, Small Sizes;	Thiocarbanilid, 170 m bbls m .35 : .3	Troget 31 Missessesses see
%os vials, 50c extra; %os vials, 25e	Thymol, USP, 10 m cans m 4.15 ; 4.2	Aymone, boom dis
extra; single ounce vials, Te extra.	Iodide, 5 lb boxes lb 6.75 : 7.0	YARA YARA, 1 b tins, b 3.00 : 3.0
Sugar Milk, USP, 200 lb bblslb .19 : .20	TIN, Metal Straits, NY100 lb : 35.2	Vohimbin Hydeblide, loz visoz 11.00 : 11.0
Second Hands, USP, bbls b .19 : .20	American standard, NY. 100 lb	71NC METAL high grade clahe
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane.	0007 1 NE 100 B	c/l NV 100 h : 7.3
Sulfonmethane, USP, 5 h bxs h : 4.25	C.P. mossy, 25 lb bxs NY. lb; .9:	Common, Slabs, c/l NY100 fb : 6.9
Sulfonethylmethane USP, bxs, 5 lb lb : 5.25	Bichloride, 50% soln 100 lb	Mossy, 25 lb bxs NY lb :
SULFUR, crude, bulk, c/1 NY.ton : 18.00	bbls wks	Ammonium Chloride, soln, 400 lb
Brimstone, 250 B bgs, e/l 100 B : 1.75	Crystals, 500 lb bbls, wkslb : .2	bbls
Less c/1 bags NY100 h 1.85 : 2.10	100 lb kegs wks	Carb. tech. 150 lb kegs NY lb .14 : .1
Roll, 500 m bbls c/1 NY.100 m : 2.15	Oxide, 400 lb bbls wkslb : .3	USP, 100 lb kegs
Less c/1 bags NY100 m 2.35 : 2.60	100 lb kegs wks	Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs wks. lb : .0
Flour, Heavy, 200 to bbls, 100 to 2.50 : 3.05	Tetrachloride, 1000 lb drs wks lb .211/4: .2	Drs. c/1 wks
14mt,100%,260 bbbs, 100 b 2.60 : 3.15		Imp. drs NY 10 .06 : .0
Rubbermakers 100%, 245 B	Tolidine, 350 m bbls m 1.15 : 1.2	Granutateu, 300 ib bbis was ib
bbls NY100 m 2.50 ; 3.15	Sulfate, 350 lb bbls	Imported, drs Ni
Commercial, 99%, 150 lb bgs	Toluene, 8000gal tank cars, wks.gal : .3	UST, 2010 Jais
NY	110gal drs wksgal : .3	
For Dusting, 99%, 100 h	Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks. lb .30 : .3	
bgs NY	Tribromphenol, 100 b cases b : .8	300 to 555, 10/1 was
Flowers, 100%, 240 h bbls	Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane.	Bbls c/l delivered To : .0
NY	Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 m bbls. m : .4	Tourie, our notes
Precipitated, 125 lb bbls NY, lb .18 ; .19	Tripoli, 500 h bbls 100 h : 3.0	Altrace, 20 m jais
Lac. 125 m bbls NY	Tungsten NY	Walde, Aller. 300 ib bbis, was ib
	UREA, pharm 112 To cases Ib : .4	
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs	VANILLIN, USP, 4000z cansoz .43 : .4	French, 300 lb bbls wks lb .09 1/4:
wks	Cans. 80 cms	Bbl c/l wks
150 Pb chys wks	Cans, 160z	USP. 100 th bbls th .15 : .1
Yellow, 700 lb cbys wks lb : .05	Second Hands, cans oz .43 : .4	Stearate, USP, 60 lb bbls lb .191/2: .5
150 lb cbys wks lb : .05 ½	Vermilion, Amer. 100 fb kegs fb : .3	
Bulfur Diexide, 100 b cyl b .08 : .08 1/2		
Bulfuric Ether, see Ether,	Veratrine Sulfate, 1oz vialsoz : 2.5	
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs lb : .70	Hydrochloride, 1oz vialsoz : 2.5	Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs. lb .33 : .3



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Oils		1	LINSEED, raw c/l bblsgal	:	.89	SOYA BEAN, crude the Coast. ID	.10 :	.103
One		1	Ten bbls., rawgal	:	.92	Crude, bulk c.i.f. NY in bond. In		.059
		_	Boiled, 5 bbl. lotsgal	:	.94	Crude, bulk c.i.f. PC in bond. Ib	*****	.11
			Double boiled 5 bbl, lotsgal	:	.95	Crude, bbls. NY	.10%:	
aster, No. 1 400 m bbls m	.13 :	.1314	Raw, 8000 gal. tanksgal	:	.85	Refined, bbls. NY	.121/4:	.127
80 m cases	:	.14	Imported, bbls, NYgal	.84 :	.86	Amer. pressed, crd. bbls. NY Ib	.11 :	.112
No. 3, bbls	.12 :	.12%	Imp. shipment, duty paid bbls.gal	.81 :	.83	Sperm, 38° c. t. blchd. bbls. NY.gal.	:	1.17
hina Wood, 375 lb bbls lb	.12%:	.13	Imp. tks. NYgal	:		45° cold test, blchd. bbls. NY.gal	:	1.12
Coast, 8000 gal, tks Th		.11%	Menhaden, crude bbls, wksgal		.42	STEARIC ACID, s. p. 200 fb bags. Th	:	.10
Orient to N. Y. bbls		.1314	Crude, tanks wks Baltgal		.40	Double pressed, bgs	:	.10
Orient to N. Y. tank cars Ib		.1214		:	.53	Triple pressed, bgs. distilled Ib	:	.12
becomut Ceylon, 375 lb bbls, NY. lb		.08%	Light strained, tanksgal			Triple pressed, bgs saponified In	:	.13
			Light blds NYgal	.58 :	.59	Stearine, oleo, bbls	:	.10
8000 gal. tanks NY lb		.0736	Yellow bleached, bbls. NYgal	.60 :	.61	Lard, bbls	.14%:	.14
Cochin, 375 m bbls. NY m		.09 1/6	Blown, bbls. NYgal	:	.68	Tallow, edible, tierces	:	.08
Tanks, NY		.08%	Neatsfoot, 20° e.t. bbls. NY 1b	.18 :	.20	City extra, loose	.07 :	.07
Manila, tanks Coast ID		.0714	30° cold test, bbls. NY 10	:	.14%	Tallow Oil, acidless tks, NY Ib	:	,10
Edible, bbls. NY		.10%	Pure, bbls, NY	1	.12%	Bbls. e/l NY	:	.10
ed, Newfoundland 50 gal. bbls.gal.		.58	Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls NY lb	.10%:	.11	Teaseed, crude bbls. NY	.1214:	.12
Tanks, NYgal	.53 :	.55		.10	.101/4	Walnut, crude bbls. NY ID	.101/4:	.11
bora, bags c 1 f NY	.04%:	.04%			.09%			.70
torn, ref. 375 lb bbls. NY lb	.1214:	.121/4	No. 3, bbls. NY	.091/4:		Whale, nat. winter bbls. NYgal	:	.75
Crude, tanks mills		.071/4	OLIVE, denatured bbls. NY gal.	1.15 :	1.18	Blchd. winter bbls, NYgal	*** :	
Bbls. mills		.09%	Edible, bbls. NYgai	1.80 :	2.10	Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast Ib		.06
Bbls. NY		.10%	Foots, bbls. NY	.0914:	.10	Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast Ib	:	.05
			Shipment, duty paid Ib	.08%:	091/4	Crude No. 3, tanks Coast Ib	:	.05
OTTONSEED, crude that mills Ib		.0734	Palm Lagos, 1500 lb casks lb	.0714:	.08			
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY Ib		.09	Niger, casks	.0614:	.0614			
White, 100 bbl. lets NY Ib		.13				Fertilizer Mate	erials	
Winter yellow, 100 bbls. NY Ib		.131/4	Bonny old Calabar, casks ID	.06%:	.07			
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls. NY. ID		.04 14	Palm Kernel, 1500 b casks NY ib	.08%:	.09			
English, bbls. NY		.041/4	Peanut, refined bbls. NY ID	.1234:	.13	Ammon. Sulf. bulk wks100 lb	:	3.20
Neutral, bbls. NY		.09 1/4	Crude, mills buyers' tks Ib	.081/4:	.08%	Double bgs. f.a.s. NY100 lb	:	3.50
rease, choice white bbis. NY lb		.08%				Blood, dried f.o.b. NYunit	:	4.00
Yellowlb	.06 :	.061/6	Crude, bbls. NY		.12	Bone, 3 & 50 ground rawton	28.00 :	30.00
Brown		.06	Crude, Coast, sellers tks in B/d lb	:	.07%	Baw, Chicagoton	:	25.00
House	.0614:	.0614	Perilla, bbls. NY	.15 :	.15%	Cyanamide wksunit	:	2.25
Bone naphtha		.05	Shipment, c.i.f. NY bbls Ib	13 :	.131/	Fish Scrap, dried wksunit	3.90 &	.10
erring, 50 gal, bbls. NYgal			Shipment, c.i.f. NY c/s ID	.121/4:	.121/2	NITRATE SODA NY100 TO	2.4736:	
Sorme, 375 lb bbls. NY		.0614				Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,	2.21/3	
ard, city steam bbls		.12	Poppyseed, bbls. NYgal	:	2.50	Florida pebble, 68-78%ton	3.00 :	5.50
Compound, bbls		.11%	Rapeseed, refined bbls, NYgal	.80 :	.82		4.00 :	5.50
			Blown, bbls. NYgal	.95 :	.98	Tennessee, 70-75%ton		8.50
ARD OIL, prime tech. bbls lb		.121/4	Red Oil, distilled bbls		.091/2	Phosphate Acid, 16% wkston	8.00 :	
Edible prime, bbls		.15%				Potassium Muriate, 80%unit	***	.70
	:	.12%	Saponified, bbls,	:	.091/4	Sulfateunit	:	.95
off prime, bbls								
		.10%	Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coastgal	.38 :	.39		28.00 :	
No. 1, bbls	:	.11%	Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coastgal Sesame, domestic edible bblsgal	1.25	1.30	Steamed Bone Meal, NYton Tankage, ground NYunit High grade, f.o.b. Chicagounit	4.00 &	.10

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... -: 28.00 ... : 24.00 ... : 17.00 Larch, 25%, 600 h bbls., wks...h Powd. 100 h bags, wks.....h Myrabolans, 150 lb bags J1 ton Naval Stores . Logwood, 51°, 450 m bbls.....m Solid, 50 m boxes......mb Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs. .15 (Carleads ex-yard N. Y.) .30 .28 : Spirits Turpentine, bbls.....gal Wood Turpentine, stm distd, bbls.gal Destructive distilled, bbls...gal Madder, Dutch Ib. : 25.00 Madder, Dutch Magrore, 55% 400 h bbls. h Myrabolans, 25% liquid bbls. h 50% solid, 50 h boxes. h 0ak, tanks wks. b 23-25% liq 600 b bbls. wks. b 0sage Orange, 42° liquid. h Fowd. 100 hs bags. h Persian Berries h QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid ks. h 450 h bbls. h 10.00 25.00 58.00 : 1.57 : 1.40 .05 % .06 % .04 % .05 % .05 35.00 Rosins. (Sold in 600 m bbls., gross for net, quotations based on a unit of 280 m) : 50.00 Powd. 100 bs bags... D Persian Berries QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid ths.. b 450 b bbls... b 35% bleaching, 450 b bbls... b Solid 65% 100 b bales... b Quercitron, 51° 450 b bbls... b Powdered, 100 b bags wis.. b Sumac, 100 b bbls... b British Gum, 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1 100 b Bags 1c/1 Dextrin quercies bags b Low grade, bags b Low grade, bags b Tolker Red 0il, bbls b : 40.00 .04 % .05 ¼ .05 % .05 % Extracts 7.25 7.25280 m Range of prices includes quality 7.35 7.35 . 280 m .20 .01% .05% Rocin Oil, first run 50 gal. bbls.gal Second run, bbls.....gal .43 .0114: Tar, kiln-burntbbl Retortbbl 3.39 .21 3.37 Woods .09 .09 1/2 .62 .95 .03% Barwood, chips 10 .04%: .05 Liquid, 51°, 606 m bbls. m Gal extract ... b Gambier, 25% liq. 450 m bbls. m Common, 200 m cases. ... m Singapore cubes, 150 m bags. m HEMATINE, Paste, 500 m bbls. m Crystals, 400 m bbls. ... m Hemlock, 25% 600 m bbls. ... m Indigo, Madras bbls. ... m Manila; bbls. ... m Camwood, chips ID .09 : .13 .16 Divi Divi, pods 100-200 b bags.ton 32.00 : 34.00 .07 .05% .07½ 2.75 : 37.00 : .06 : 18.00 .05 1/4 .07 1/4 .05 1/4 .04 .03 1/4 .11 .05 1/4: .06 %: .07 .11%: .131/4 .20 .03 % .20

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Crude Drugs		Bayberry Bark, bales D .10 :		.08 .22 .13	Cantharides, Russian, cases Ib 3.25 : Powdered, boxes Ib 3.75 : Caraway Seed, African bags Ib :		
coroldes Cum val	.18 : .20	Wax, bbls	,21 :	.22	Dutch, 100 b bags	.1914:	.20
ecroides Gum, yel.,		Belladonna Leaves, bales To	.12 :	.13	Cardamom, bleached cases Ib	.73 :	1.15
CONITE Leaves, bales	: .25	Root, bags	.12 :	.14	Decorticated, cases	.61 ;	.63
conite Root, USP bags Ib		Bees Wax, white bbls	.30 :	.32	Green, grinding, bags	.65 :	.66
gar Agar, 1, 200 lb bales lb	1.48 : 1.50	Yellow, refined bbls	.23 :	.24	Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags ID	.45 :	.48
No. 2, bales	1.35 : 1.40	Crude, bags	.20	.22	No. 1 N Country bags Ib	.40 :	.43
No. 3, bales	1.25 : 1.30	Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes Ib	1.40 :	1.60	No. 2 N Country bags ID	.23 :	.25
garie, white, cases	*** 1 ***				No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags Ib	.20 :	.21
Imonds, bitter bags bxs Ib	.25 : .30	Sumatra, 80 lb boxeslb	.55 :	.60	No. 3 Chalky, bags	.17 :	.18
Sweet, bags	.30 : .35	Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags Ib	.16 :		Cascara Amarga, 150 m bales m	.32 :	.33
Meal, tins, boxes	.28 : .30	Beth Root, bags		.16	Cascara Sagrada, bales	.12 :	.15
letris Root, bags	.55 : .60	Blackhaw Bark, root, bales B	.30 :	.16	Cascarilla Bark, quills bales ID	.30 :	.35
Ikanet Root, bags	.08 : .09	Tree, bales					
loes, Barbadoes, 120 m bbls m	: .60	Blood Root, bags	.14 :	.15	Siftings, bbls	.20 :	.25
Cape, 400 m cases	.071/2: .08	Blueflag Root, bags	.23 :	.25	Cassia Buds, 66 lb cases lb	.1214:	.13
Curacao, 100 lb cases	.06 : .067	Boneset Herb, bales	.09 :	.11	China, select, mats cases Ib	.05%:	.06
Socotrine, whole 100 h cs h	.30 : .35	Borage Flowers, bales ID	:	.25	Saigon, assort. bales	.25 :	.25
Ithea Root, cut cases	.13 : .14	Bryonia Root, bags	.10 :	.12	Cassia Fistula, baskets	.08 :	.08
Whole bags	.08 : .10				Castor Beans, bags	.03 :	.03
Ambergris, black boxes	: 8.00	BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 D			Castoreum, 1 lb bot	:	4.00
Grey, boxes02	: 28.00	bales	.90 :	.95	Catechu Gum, bags	:	.10
Ammoniac, tears bags	1.50 : 1.60	Less bales	.95 :	1.00	Catnip Herb, bales	.10 :	.15
Angelica Root, dom bags ID	.15 : .16	Long, bales	:		Celery Seed, 220 lb bags lb	.20 :	.20
Angostura Bark, bags	.14 : .15	Buckthorn Bark, bales	.0716:	.08	Ceresin Wax, white bags Ib	.08%:	.09
nise. Levant bags	.17 : .173	Burdock Root, bags	.17 :	.18	Yellow, 200 h hags	.0734:	.08
Star, cases	.14%: .15	Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110 h stands			CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman	-	
Spanish, bags	.18 : .183	Gross for net	:	.05	bales		.85
Annato Seed, bags	.03 : .03		.17 :	.18	Hung, cases bales	.24	.26
		Calamus Root, bleached cases Ib	.40 :	.42	Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls fb	.06	
ARABIC GUM, 200 m cases m		Unbleached, bags	.10 :	.11	Wood, powd bbls	.04	.04
Seconds, 250 lb bagslb	.20 : .22						
Sorts, amber, 200 lb bags, bls. lb	.15 : .15		:	.40	Chestnut Bark, bags	.07 :	.08
Powd., USP 300 m bbls m	.20 : .22	Calisaya Bark, bales	.12 :	.14	Herb, bales	.06 :	.06
reca Nuts, 150 m bags	.09 : .10	Camphor, see Chemicals			Chiele Gum, bags	.70 :	.75
Powd., 200 m bbls	.12 : .14	Canary Seed, Morocco bags Ib	.06 :	.0634	Chiretta, bales	.13 :	.14
Arnica Flowers, bales	.09 : .10	South American, bags	.04%:	.04%	Cinchona Bark, red quills bales. Ib	.50 :	
Root, bags	: .50	Candelila Wax, bags	:	.35	Broken, bales	.12 :	.14
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls Ib	.05 : .06	Canella Alba Bark, bales To	.45 :	.47	Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales, bond Ib	.16 :	.20
St. Vincent, powd. bbls Ib	.071/4: .08	Cannabis, true imp. bags	:	6.00	Civet, Abyssin hornsor	2.75	2.85
Asafetida, USP, 250 m cases m	.38 : .40	American (no assay) bales lb	.35 :	.50	Clover Tops, bags	.10	.12
Powd., 50 lb bxslb	.60 : .62	USP, bales	:	1.25	Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 h bales h	.31	.32
BALM GILEAD BUDS. bags To	.43 : .48	Cantharides, Chinese cases Ib	1.10 :	1.15	Amboynas, bales		
Ralmony Herb, bales Ib	.14 : .15	Powd., boxes		1.25	Penang, bales		

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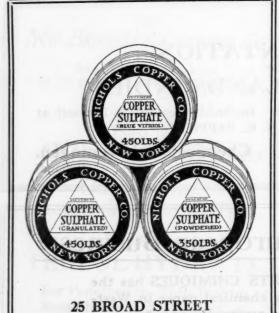
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.35 :	.45	Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags Ib	.10 : .1	Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales Ib		: .12
*** 7		Flowers, bales	: .1		.60	: .65
:	.50	Doggrass Root, USP cut bags To	.09%: .10		.60	: .75
.08 :	.081/4	Dragons Blood, mass cases Ib	.60 : .65			
.09 :	.09 1/2	Reeds, boxes		HELLEBORE ROOT,		
.081/2:	.09	ECHINACEA ROOT, bags ID	.33 : .34		***	: .15
.12 :	.13	Elecampane Root, bags Ib		White, Dags		: .11
.03 :	.04	Elder Flowers, bales	.22 : .23		.12	10
20 .	99	Elemi Gum, 89 h cases h	.10 : .13		00	
		Elm, select 5 h bundles cases . h	.27 : .28	Honor Good Manchusian hom Th		
		Grinding, bags lb		Chillian have th		
			.13 : .17			: .43
-				House Leaner bales th		: .25
				79 Honey Calif 190th cases th		: .11
				Hone N V prime hales Th		: .25
				Pacific Coast prime bales the	.18	: .20
					.08	: .081
	.15			78 Monetall Bush hom B		: .15
	***			INDIA CHM and Parama		
						: .44
				Closed whole, bales ID		: .50
				Powdered, pure 200 m bbls m	.51	: .52
				Flowers and stems, bu p. c.		
				200 ID DDIS ID	.31	: .33
				I Ipecac Root Cartagena Dags ID		: 1.55
				Powdered, 200 in bhis, boxes. in		: 1.80
				and whote, bugatters to the		: 1.55
.85 :	.87%					: 1.80
	***					: 10.00
.30 :	.31					: .29
*** 1	***			14		: .23
.19 :	.20			datab moot, whole 100 to bags to		: .23
		Japan, bags		1/ Japan wax, 224 m cases		: .15
		Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags Ib		at Job 8 Tears, white Dags		.033
		Ginseng Root, cultivated, bags ID	2.00 : 8.00			: 3.25
		Northwestern Wild, bags ID	9.00 : 10.00			: .20
		Southern Wild, bags	8.00 : 9.00			: .17
	.08	Golden Seal Root, bags	3.30 : 3.35			: .50
		Powdered, boxes		Kola Nuts. 150 b bags	.05	: .08
.10 :	.1036	Grains of Paradise, bags Ib	.13 : .13	Kousso Flowers, bags		: 2.50
			Flowers, bales Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Doggrass Root, Sept Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Doggrass Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Doggrass Dog	Flowers, bales D 0.9 0.9 0.0 0	Flowers, bales Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Doggrass Dogg	Flowers, bales Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Doggrass D



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LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags To	:	.50	Musk, pods Cabardine tinson.	16.00 :	17.00	Patchouli Leaves, bales Ib	.25 :	.28
Larkspur Seed, bags	.22 :	.28	Tonquinoz		25.00	Pepper, black Sing, bags fb	.091/4:	.10
Laurel Leaves, bales			Grain Cab	25.00 :	26.00	White, bags	.12%:	.13
Lavender Flowers, bales	.04 1/2:	.05	Tonquin	35.00 :	38.00	Peppers, red Mombasa bags ID	.32 :	.33
eeches, tubsPer 100	.35 :	9.50	Synthetic, see Chemicals.			Cherries, bags	.16%:	.17
	:		Musk Root, Russian bags Ib	:		Bombay, bags	.14	.143
emon Peel, bags	.08 :	.081/2	Mustard Seed, Barl brown bags Ib	.071/2:	.08	Japan, bags	.38 :	.39
deorice Root, Russian cut lb	:		Bombay, brown	.061/4:	.06%	Pennyroyal Herb, bales	.08 :	.14
Spanish, natural bales Ib	.091/2:	.10	California, brown	.07%:	.08	Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales Ib	.18 :	.20
Powdered, bbls	.101/2:	.121/2	Yellow	*** :	.08	Peru Balsam, 120 b kegs th	1.70 :	1.75
Selected, 2 & 5 lb bundleslb	.181/3:	.25	Chinese, yellow	.04 :	.04 1/2	Pichi Leaves, bags	:	.18
Cuttings, 125 lb bags lb	.081/2:	.09	English, yellow	.08 :	.09	Pimento, select bags	.04%:	.04
ife Everlasting Herbs, bales Ib	.05 :	.06	Dutch, yellow	.08 :	.081/2	Pink Root, true bags	:	.95
Ame Juice, clarified bblsgal	.50 :	.60	Danish, yellow	.07%:	.09	Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch	1	
inden Flowers, with leaves, bales ib	:	.25		.50 :	.55	Pleurisy Root, bags	.22 :	.23
Without Leaves, bales ID	:	.30	Sorts, cases			Plantain Leaves, bales	1	.15
Averwort Leaves, bales ID	:	.25	NUTGALLS, Chinese bags D	.16 :	.17	Poke Berries, bags	:	.16
obelia Herb, bales	.10 :	.12	Aleppy, bags	.13 :	.14	Poke Root, bags	.07 :	.07
Lobelia Seed, bags	:	.70	Nutmegs, 110s cases	.21 :	.22	Pomegranate Bark, of root bags. Ib	.10 :	.17
			75s 80s cases	.24 :	.24 1/2	Of Fruit, bags	.16 :	.17
ovage Root, bags	.30 :	.35	Nux Vomica Buttons, bags Ib	.07 :	.071/2	Poppy Flowers, red bags	.30 :	.35
	1.25 :	1.30	Powdered, 200 lb bbls lb	.101/2:	.11	Poppy Seed, Dutch bags	.12 :	.12
ycopodium, 88 lb es	.75 :	.85	OAK BARK, red bags	.05 :	.06	German, bags	.12 :	.12
ACE, Siauw, No. 1 cases Ib	.41%:	.42	White, bags	.05 :	.06	Blue Indian, bags	.06 :	. 08
Banda, No. 1 cases	.44 :	.45	Olibanum Gum, sift 280 m cases. To	.10%:	.11	White Indian, bags	.08 :	.08
Batavia, cases	.36 :	.37	Tears, 280 m cases	.141/2:	.15		.07 :	.07
Malva Flowers, blue bales Ib	.35 :	.38	No. 1, all white, 280 lb			Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags ID	.14 :	.14
Black, bales	:		cases	.24 :	.30	Northern, bags	.14 :	.14
Manna, large flake cases TD	.85 :	.90	Opium, gum USP cases ID	:	6.75	Prickly Ash Berries, bags Ib	.11 :	.12
Small flake, cases	.42 :	.45	Granular, cans	:	7.75	Prince's Pine, bales	.14 :	.15
Sorts, cases	.40 :	.41	Powdered, USP cans	:	7.75	Pulsatilla Herb, bags	:	.40
fandrake Root, bags	.17 :	.19	Orange Flowers, cases	:	1.00	Pumpkin Seed, bags	.14 :	.15
Mastic Gum, 120 lb cases lb	.60 :	.65	Orange Peel, bitter bags Ib	.05%:		QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	.0714:	.08
		.12	Sweet, bags	.05 :	.05%	Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags. ID	.06 :	.06
Mezereon Bark, bags	.11 :	.20	Orris Root Florentine bold bags ID	.07 :	.08	Quince Seed, bags	:	
			Verona, bags	.05 :	.06	RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags Ib	.07 :	.07
Marjoram Leaves, German bales To	.221/4:	.23 1/2	Powdered, 200 b bbls fb	.08 :	.09	Dutch, bags	.084:	.08
French, bales	.131/2:	.16	Fingers, cases	.75 :	.80	Japanese, small, bags	.06%:	.07
Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags To	.031/4:	.05	Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags. Ib	.23 :	.24	Raspberries, dried boxes ID	.35 :	.40
Montan, Wax, crude bags ID	.0414:	.05	Green, hard bags	.25 :	.26	Red Saunders	.18 :	.20
Bleached	:		Refined, yellow bags	:	***	Rhatany Root, bags	.10 :	.11
Moss, Iceland bales	.07 :	.08	PAPRIKA, bags	.16 :	.24	RHUBARB, H. D. cases To	.44 :	.47
Irish, bleached bales In	.07 :	.09	Pareira Brava Root, bags ID	.23 :	.25	Powdered, 200 m bbls m	.50 ;	.52
Mullein Flowers, tins	.55 :	.60	Parsley Seed, bags	.08 :	.09	Rosemary Leaves, bales Ib	.03 :	

BUY IT FROM THE NAVY On FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10th 46 LOTS ABRASIVES, DISINFECTANTS, CLEANING AND POLISHING MATERIALS

Lots No. 1-20, ABRASIVES, Consisting of: Valve grinding compounds (coarse and medium),— Ground Emery (grains FF, Nos. 40, 46, 60, 70, 80, 90, 120 and 150),—Ground Glass (coarse, medium and fine), —Pumice (lump), and Rotten (pulverized) Stone,— Tripoli (medium fast, extra fast and very fast cutting). Lots No. 21-29, DISINFECTANTS, Consisting of: Copper-Sulphate (commercial lump),—Cresol (lbs. and 5-gal. lots),—Formaldehyde (1-lb., 21/4-lbs., 5-gal. jugs, 10-gal. carboys, barrels and drums), -Sodium-Floride and Powdered Sulphur.

Lots No. 30-46, CLEANING AND POLISHING MATERIALS, Consisting of:

MATERIALS, Consisting of:

Borax (powdered and lump, in 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100-lb.
packages),—Powdered Bath Bricks,—Polishing Compounds (in liquid, paste and cakes),—Toilet Soaps,—
Powdered Soapstone, and Starch.

NOTE—It is expected that by November 1st catalogues will be available for distribution, fully describing a large quantity of ACIDS, CHEMICALS AND CARBOYS, which are to be offered for sale during the latter part of November, 1922.

Write or wire for descriptive Catalogue No. 144-B, giving detailed locations, quantities, and terms of sale on the above materials, to any of the following, who will also arrange for inspection:

to any of the following, who will also arrange for inspection:

Supply Officers at Navy Yards:

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Norfolk, Va. New York, N. Y. Mare Island, Calif.

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Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Naval Supply

Depot, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bids on this sale must be in the form given in the above Catalogue No. 144-B. Bids should be plainly marked and addressed to the undersigned, where they will be publicly opened at 11:00 A. M., November 10, 1922.

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Formic-

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Rosemary Flowers, cases bales Ib	.28 : .30	Snake Root, Canada natural bags. Ib	:	.35	Tragancanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon,
Rose Petals, pale	.25 : .30	Stripped, bags	.48 :	.50	200 m cs
Red	: .65	SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 b		-	No. 2 to No. 6, cases Ib 1.00 : 1.50 Powdered, 50 lb boxes Ib 1.00 : 1.50
Rue Herb, bales	.25 : .30	bales	.06%:	.07	Turkish, cases
SABADILLA SEED, bags TO	.12 : .13	Cut, 125-175 b bags fb	.071/4:	.08	Turmeric Root, Madras bags Ib .07 : .07%
Powder, boxes	.13 : .14	Crushed, 200 to bbls	.081/2:	.09	Aleppy, bags
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales Th	1.45 : 1.50	Powdered, 200 m bbls	.12 :	.13	China, bags 10 051/4: .06
Valencia 1 lb cans	31.00 : 32.00	Spearmint Leaves, American bales. ID	.23 :	.24	Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb cs. lb .28 : .30
Sage, Dalmatian bales	.0516: .0616	Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases D	.36 :	.37	Artificial, 80 lb cases lb .09 1/2: .12
Greek, bales	.0314: .04	Spikenard Root, bags	.16 :	.17	Spirits, see Naval Stores
Spanish, bales	.03 : .04	Spruce Gum, boxes	1.00 :	1.50	UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias
Sandalwood, chips bags D	: .35	Squaw Vine, bales	.17 :	.18	True, see Aletris
Ground, bags	: .40				Uva Ursi Leaves, bales 10 .051/2: .06
Sandarac Gum. 300 lb bbls lb	.25 : .27	Squill Root, white bags	.04 :	.0436	VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags, Ib .12 : .14
Sarsaparilla, Honduras bales D	.47 : .48	Stavesacre Seed, bags	.29 :	.30	Vanilla Beans Mex. whole cases. In 10.00 : 12.00
Mexican, bales	.24 : .25	Stillingia Root, bags	.09 :	.09 1/2	Cuts, cases
Samafras Bark, ordinary bales D	.10 : .14	Stone Root, bags	.09 :	.10	Bourbon, cases
Select, bales	.20 : .22	Storax, liquid artif	.70 :	.75	South American, cases D 7.00 : 7.25
Savory Leaves, bales	.0914: .10	Gen. USP	.90 :	1.00	Tahiti, yellow label cases ID 1.80 : 2.00
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags ID	.12 : .13			.22	Green Label cases Ib 1.80 : 2.00 Violet Flowers, bags Ib : .70
Scammony Resin, boxes	1.00 : 1.10	St. Ignatius Beans, bags D	:		
Scammony Root, bags	.05 : .06	St. John's Bread, bags	.03 :	.06	WAHOO BARK, of root bags ID .52 : .53
Senega Root, bags	.75 : .80	Stramonium Leaves, bales Ib	.07%:	.08	Of Tree, bags
SENNA, Alex, 150 D cases D	.32 : .35	Stramonium Seed, bags D	.13 :	.14	White Pine Bark, rossed, bags b .06 : .07 White Poplar Bark, bags b .04 : .05
Half Leaf, 350 m bales m	.14 : .15	Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus D	:		Wild Cherry Bark, thin green
Siftings, 400 m bales m	.09 : .09%	Kombe, bags	:	.35	Rossed, bales ID .10 : .12
Powdered, 200 lb bbls lb	.12 : .13	Sunflower Seed, domestic bags Ib	.07 :	.0734	Thick Rossed, bales 10 .0614; .07
Tinnevelly, job. 350 lb bales. lb	.10 : .14	South American, bags	.05%:	.061/2	Thin Natural, bales 10 .07 : .07%
Grinding, 350 lb bales lb	.06 : .14				Thick Natural, bales 10 .041/2: .05
Pods, 350 lb baleslb Powdered, 200 lb bbislb	.08%: .07	TAGALDER BARK, bags ID	.05 :	.051/2	Willow, bark bags
	.08 : .09	Tamarinds, bbls Ib	.04 :	3.00	White, bags
Serpentaria Root, bags	.85 : .90	Kegsper keg	2.75 :		Witch Hazel Bark, bags 10 : .08
Shellac, T.N., bags	.62 ; .65	Tansy Leaves, bales	.18 :	.20	Witch Hazel Leaves, bales Ib : .09
Superfine Orange, bags Ib	.65 : .66	Tar. Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls. gal.	1.60 :	1.75	Worm Seed, American bags D .10 : .11
D. C., bags	.95 : 1.00	Thus Gum, bbls100 lb	4.50 :	6.00	Levant, bags
V. S. O., cases	.90 : 1.00	Thyme, Spanish bales	.0714:	.09%	Wormwood Herb, imported bales, Ib .10 : .13
Pwd. reg., 350 lb bblslb Regular Bleached, 350 lb bblslb	.70 : .75 .65 : .66	French, bales lb	.00%.	.0074	Yacca Gum, red
Bone Dry, 350 lb bblslb	.75 : .77	Tolu Balsam, 90 lb, cases lb	.67%:	.70	Ground
Sideritis Herb, cut bags Ib	.14%: .16	Tonga Bark, bags	.30 :	,31	YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags To : .12
Simaruba Bark, bales	.12 : .13	Tonka Beans, Angostura cases Ib	2.00 :	2.25	Yellow Parilla Root, bags 10 : .30
Skullcap Leaves, bales	: .20	Para, cases	.80 :	.85	Yerba Santa, bags
Sloe Berries, bags	.05 : .06	Surinam, cases	.85 :	.95	Zedoary Root, bags

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and

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Essential Oils

Essential O	ils	Coriander, USP 11b bot		: 22.50	Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb tins. lb French, 1 lb bot	1.60 7.50	: 1	1.70 8.00
		Croton, USP 25 h tins	1.00	: 1.10	Pimento, 25 lb tins	1.80	: 1	1.90
Almond, Bitter USP 5 m bots m	4.25 : 4.50	Cubebs, USP 51b bot	5.35	: 5.50	Pinus Sylvestris, 25 h tins D		: 7	1.15
Bitter ff PA 5 m bots m	4.25 : 4.50	Cumin, 1 lb bot		: 12.00	Pumilio, USP 25 D tins D		2 5	8.00
Artificial. (See Benzaldehyde-		Dill, 1 lb bot		: 5.00	Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkge.oz			0.00
Sweet. 56 lb cans		Erigeron, 20 lb tins	1.25		Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkgsoz	5.50		3.50
Peach Kernel, 55 m tins m	.25 : .27		1.20	: 1.35		2.00		3.00
	.25 : .27	EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP			Artificial, 1 lb bot			
Apricot, see Peach Kernel		56 lb cslb	.40	: .45	Rosemary, USP 271/10 tins ID	.50		.55
Amber, crude 25 lb tins lb	.75 : .80	Fennel USP, 25 lb tins lb	1.40	: 1.50	Tech , 27 1/2 lb tins lb	.40		.50
Rectified, 25 lb tins lb	1.00 : 1.10	Geranium, Algerian 25 lb tins lb	8.50	: 9.50	Rue, 1 lb bot	4.25		1.50
Angelica Root, 1 m bot m		Bourbon, 25 lb tins	5.00	: 5.25	Sandalwood, E Ind USP 40 lb cases lb	6.65	: 6	5.80
Seed, 1 lb bot	36.00 : 38.00	Turkish, 28 h tins h	4.50	: 5.00	W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 m tins. m	4.00	: 6	1,10
ANISE, Tech., 66 m case m	.50 : .55	Ginger, 1 lb bot			Sassafras, USP 50 m cans m	.80	:	.90
USP 50 m tins	.55 : .60				Artificial,63 fb cans,1000 fb drs. fb	.42		.45
Say, 25 lb tins	2.50 : 2.75	Gingergrass, 28 lb tins	2.75	: 3.00	Savin, 5 m tins	3.75		1.00
Bergamot, USP 25 lb coppers lb	3.15 : 3.25	Hemlock, 50 lb cans	1.00	: 1.10		2.65		2.75
Artificial, 25 lb canslb		Juniper Berries, USP 25 lb tins lb	1.00	: 1.20	Spearmint, USP 60 lb cases lb			
	2.25 : 2.50	Wood, 50 lb tins	.50	: .60	Spruce, 50 lb tins	1.00		1.10
Birch Tar, reet. 5 m bot m	: 2.75	Lavender, USP, 28 lb tins lb	3.00	: 4.00	Tansy Amer., 20 h tins	9.00		0.50
Crude, 50 lb tins	: 1.75	Spike, Spanish 50 h cans h	.70	: .80	Tar, 50 gal. bblsgan.	.24 1/	1:	.26
Bois de Rose, 25 lb tins lb	2.40 : 2.65				Refined, USP 25 m tins m		1.	
Cajuput, native 50 lb tins lb	.75 : .80	LEMON, Ital. USP, 25 h tins h	.65	: .80	Thyme, red. USP 25 lb tins lb	.90	: 1	1,00
Cade, USP 25 lb tins	.50 : .55	American, USP, 25 lb tinslb	.70	: .75	White, USP 25 lb tins lb	1.00	: 1	1.15
USP, 5 lb bot	.60 : .65	Lemongrass, native, 50 lb canslb	.75	: .85	Crude, 110 lb drums lb	.85	:	.90
Calamus, 5 m bot	4.25 : 4.75	Limes, express 25 lb tins lb	2.00	: 2.25	Vetivert, Bourbon 1 b bot b	5.00	: 6	3.00
Camphor, heavy, 1000 lb drums lb	.11%: .12	Distilled 25 lb tins	.50	: .55	Java, 1 m bot	25.00		3.00
Japanese, white, 72 lb cases lb	.16 : .18	Linaloe, Mex. 80 h cases h	2.15	: 2.35				1.75
		Mace, distilled 50 m tips m	.95	: 1.05	Wine, heavy 1 lb bot			
Chinese, white 1000 lb drums. lb	.16 : .18	Mirbane, ref., see Ar. Chemicals			WINTERGREEN,			
Cananga, Native 25 lb tins lb	2.50 : 2.75	Mustard, USP, 1 m bot		: 17.00	Sweet bch, 25 m tins	2.00		3.00
Rectified, 25 m tins	2.75 : 3.00				Gaultheria, true 25 lb tins lb	4.00	: 7	7.00
Caraway, USP rec. 25 lb tinslb	4.25 : 4.50	Artif., USP, 5 to bot	2.50	: 2.78	Synthetic, USP 50 m cases Ib		:	.44
Crude, 50 lb tins	:	100 lb cases		: 2.30	Wormseed, Balt USP 25 lb tins. lb	2.75	: 2	2.85
Cardamon, USP 11b bot ID	13.00 : 14.00	Neroli, Bigarade 1/2 and 1 lb bot. lb		: 80.00	Wormwood, dom., 25 h tinsh	8.75		25
Carvol, 5 lb botlb	7.00 : 7.25	Petale, 1 b bot	90.00	:100.00	Ylang Ylang. Bourbon 10 h tins. h	8.00		00.6
CASSIA, 75-80 p c 66 m cases. To	1.35 : 1.40	Artificial, 11b bot	10.00	: 25.00	Manila, 1 b bot		: 35	
Redistilled, USP 50 h cansh	1.65 : 1.75	Nutmeg, USP, 25 lb tins lb	.90	: 1.00	Mainta, 110 bot.	10.00	: 12	
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins	.85 : 1.00	Orange, bitter 25 lb tins	1.90	2.00	Artificial, 1 b bot			8.00
					OLEORESIN	18		
Cedar Wood, light 1000 fb drums. Ib	.25 : .26	Sweet, W. Ind., 25 h tinsh	2.40	: 2.50		_	- 1	
Celery, 1 lb bot	9.00 : 10.00	Italian, 25 m copm	2.65	: 2.80	Aspidium, USP 1 lb bot	2.75		3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1 lb bet lb	12.00 : 15.00	American, 25 lb tinslb	2.90	: 3.00	Capsicum, USP, 5th bot	2.25		2.35
Leaf, 5 lb bot	: 2.00	Origanum, 50 lb cans	.25	: .30	Cubeb, USP 1 to bot	5.00		5.10
CITRONELLA, Ceylon, 400 lb drs. lb	.46%: .48	Parsley, 1 b bot	5.00	: 5.50	Ginger, 5 lb bot	2.50	: 2	3.65
50 m tins	.481/2: .50	Patchouli, 5 m bot m	8.25	: 12.00	Malefern, See Aspidium			
Java. 400 lb drums	.68 : .72	Pennyroyal, dom 25 h ting Ib	1.95	: 2.25	Mullein (so-called) 1 h bot h		: 1	1.50
50 lb tins	.75 : .80	Imported, 25 m tinsm	1.65	: 1.75	Orris. 1 D bot		: 18	8.00
Cloves, USP, 50 lb cans lb	1.90 : 2.00	PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb cases. lb	2.70	: 2.80	Pepper, black, USP, 1 h bot h	3.50	1 4	
		Redist., USP, 60 lb caseslb				9.00	: 1	
6 lb bot	2.00 : 2.10	noust, our, oun cases in	3.00	: 3.10	Vanilla, 11b bot	0.00		

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MATURAL DERIVAT Anethol, 2 lb bot ll Borneol, 1 lb bot ll Citronellal, 1 lb bot ll CitrAL, 25 lb cans ll EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 lb cans ll Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans ll Geraniol, 50 lb cans ll	1.60 2.00 2.80		3.50	Butyric Ether, See Ethyl Butyrate Cinnamic Acid, 5 fb cams b 2.75 : 3.00 Cinnamic Alcohol, Higuid 1 fb bot. fb 15.00 : 16.00 Imported, 25 fb cams fb	.50	:	.60
Borneol, 1 lb bot	2.00 2.8d	:	3.50	Cinnamic Alcohol, liquid 1 b bot. b 15.00 : 16.00 Imported, 25 b cans b			
Citronellal, 1 m bot	2.00 2.80	-			.70		.75
CITRAL, 25 m cans	2.80	:		Crystallizable	1.75	:	2.00
EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 lb cans Il Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans Il			2,25	Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 D bot D 3.75 : 4.00 VANILLIN, USP, 400 oz cans oz	.43	:	4.5
EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 lb cans Il Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans Il			3.25	CITRONELLOL, 1 m bot m 8.00 : 12.00 Cans, 16 oz., 80 ozoz	.45	:	.46
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans Il	.80		.85	COUMARIN, 25 m cans m 4.00 : 4.25 Second Hands, cans oz	.43		.47
			3.50	Diethyl Phthalate, 25 m cans m .90 : 1.00 Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate Diphenyloxide, 25 m tins m .85 : .90 Yara Yara, 1 m cans08	2.00		2,50
		-		Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 m botm .45 : .50	2.00		2,00
		:	3.00	Ethyl Benzoate, 5 m bot m 1.85 : 2.00 PERFUMERS' SUNDRI	ES		
Pure, 5 m bot		:	4.00	Ethyl Butyrate, 5 lb bot lb 2.00 : 2.25			
Iso-Eugenol, 1 h bet		:	4.50	Ethyl Clanamate, 1 lb bot lb 5.00 : 5.50 Almond Meal, 25 lb cans lb	.28		8.00
Linalcol, 5 m bot		:	5.00	Ethyl Formate, 5 lb bot lb 1.00 : 1.10 Ambergris, black, bxs08 Ethyl Valerate, 5 lb bot lb 4.50 : 4.75 Ambergris, gray, bxs08			28.00
MENTHOL, 60 D cases P		:	7.00	Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate Balsam Copaiba, Para, 80 lb cases lb	.24	:	.25
Less cases, 5 h cans	7.25	:	7.50	Geranyl Acetate, 1 m bot m 5.00 : 5.75 South American, 80 m cases In	.29	:	.30
Rhodinol, 1 m bot	15.00		16.00	Heliotropin, 10 m bot m 2.35 : 3.00 Balsam Peru, 60 m cans m	1.70		1.75
SAFROL, 60 m cans	.55		.60	Indel, CP, los botoz 10.00 : 11.00 Balsam Tolu, 90 b cases b	1.40	:	1.60
Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans	4.00			Ionone, 1 b bot	1.40	:	4.00
	1.00		4.25	Linalyl Acetate, 1 m bot m 8.00 : 9.00 Chalk, precip, light, 175 m bbls. m	.04	:	.04 34
SYNTHETIC ARDMATICS			The last the	1.15	:	1.25	
				I APPRING ANTHRAMITATE & had to 4 00 a E 00 Civel ADVSSID BUILD.	2.65	:	2.80
Acetaldehyde, 50 % sol pure, 5 lb bot. I	1.75	:	2.00	Labdanum, 5 ID Dot	.18		.20
Acetophenone CP, 1 h bot	4.00	:	4.25	Methyl Cinnamate, 1 m bot m 5.50 : 5.75 Lanolin hydrous, 350 m bbls m Anhydrous, 350 m bbls m	.22	:	.24
Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal cans.gr	1 5.00	:	6.00		16.00		17.00
Amyl Butyrate, 1 10 bot 1	2.00		2.10	Topmin, tins	22.00		25.00
Amyl Formate, 1 lb bot	1.75		2.00	Grains Cabardine, Uns	25.00		26.00
AMYL SALICYLATE, 100 h cbys. 1	1.25		1.40	Tonguin, tins	35.00	•	38.00
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 m bot 1	4.00	-	4.50	Second Hands	.09		.10
BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 25 D cans !	1.40	-		Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans lb 14.00 : 15.00 Verona, bbls	.09	:	.10
FFC, 25 m cams	1.40	:	1.50		.08		.09
Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzoate	2.00		1.10		1.25		1.50
Benzyl Acetate, 100 D chys				1	.35	:	.40
Benzyl Alcohol, 5 h bot.	1.40		1.50	Nerolin, 1 m cans m 2.00 : 2.50 Sandalwood chips, powd, bagsm	1.50		1.75
BENZYL BENZOATE, 510 bot				Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 m bot m 7.50 : 9.00 Saponin, 5 m tins		-	40.00
Medicinal FPC	1.40		1.60	Phenylacetic Acid, 1 m bot m 3.00 : 4.00 Tale Italian, 220 m bgston		-	
Benzyl Formate, 1 h bot		-		PHENYLETHYLALCOHOL 1 D bot D 6.00 : 8.00 Tale French, 220 D bagston	20.00	:	30.00
Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs	3.50			Phenylpropylalcohol, 1 b bot b 15.00 : 16.00 Tale, domestic ref., 100 b bagston	20.00	:	30.00
	3.00			and hopping and			

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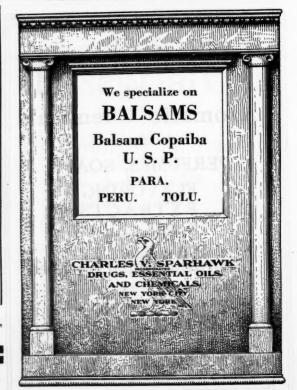
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GUM—2 cs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Auckland; 18 cs., J. McCoy & Co., Melbourne; 25 cs., Order, London; 450 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; 99 cs., Wrigley Co., Bordeaux; Animi, 5 cs., S. Winterbourne & Co., London; Chicle, 29 cs., Gerdan Co., Cristobal; Copal, 114 bgs., S. Winterbourne & Co., London; Co., Batavia; 100 cs., F. R. Henderson & Co., Batavia; 100 cs., F. R. Hender

Seaboard Nat. Bank, Bremen

HYDROSULFITE—13 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam

INDIGO—Dry, 1 csk., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

IRON OXIDE—42 csks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 10 cska., Order, Liverpool; 25 csks., E. M. & F. Waldo. Liverpool; 26 csks., L. H. Butcher & Co., Liverpool

KAPOC—100 bls., Fourth Atlantic Nat. Bank, Boston, Rotterdam; 548 bls., Order, Rotterdam; 1,157 bls., Order, Rotterdam; 867 bls., Order, Rotterdam; 340 bls., American Seagrass Co., Sourabaya

LEAVES—137 bls., E. Bracchi, Genoa; Belladonna, 25 bls., Penn. R. R. Co., Hamburg; 27 bls., Chem. Nat. Bank, Hamburg; Buchu, 10 bls., Order, Southampton; Coca, 103 bls., Maywood Chem. Works, So. Pac. Ports; Dry, 26 bls., R. F. Downing & Co., Marseilles; 90 bls., Order, Marseilles; 60 bls., Order, Marseilles; 37 scks., A. Joensson, & Co., Alicante; 37 scks., Order, Alicante; Henbane, 13 bgs., A. Joensson, Antwerp; Henna, 20 bls., Order, Marseilles; Marjoram, 30 bls., Arnand Gaidon Freres, Marseilles; 32 bls., McLaughlin Gormley King, Marseilles; 61 bls., Order, Marseilles; 1 Palm, 2 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Hamil-

ton; 1 cse., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Senna, 500 bls., Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank, Tuticorin; 53 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Tuticorin; 100 bls., Phila Nat. Bank, Tuticorin; 23 bls., Order, Tuticorin; 28 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Port Sudan; 67 bls., Order, Port Sudan
LEECHES—6 tubs. C. Tennervillo, Naples; 5 tubs, Amer. Exp. Co., Naples; 6 cs., Midwood Chem. Co., Bordeaux
LIME—Concentrated Juice, 55 csks., Order, Demerara; 22 csks., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 21 csks., Planters Produce Co., Dominica; 25 csks., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 73 csks., Perry Ryer & Co., Dominica; 73 csks., Perry Ryer & Co., Dominica; 10 tie, 171 cs., Order, London; Phosphate, 1 cse., Victor Chem. Cks., London LITHOPONE—100 bbls., J. H. Nicholas & Co., Hamburg

Co., Hamburg

MENTHOL—Crystals, 20 cs., W. Ludensrun,
Osaka; 25 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Kobe

NAPHTHALENE—700 bgs., Lunham & Moore,

NOTE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

Alicante; 50 scks., J. Munos, Alicante; 75 scks., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Alicante; 250 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Alicante; 250 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Alicante; 250 scks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; 250 scks., Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Alicante; 100 scks., F. Flores, Alicante; 50 scks., Austin Nichols & Co., Alicante; 75 csks., 25 cs., Interocean Fwdg. Co., Alicante; 175 scks., 1 csc., M. Caragol & Son, Alicante; 175 scks., 1 csc., M. Caragol & Son, Alicante; 175 scks., 1 csc., M. Caragol & Son, Alicante; 170 scks., Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Alicante; 1,150 cs., Stenhardter & Nordlinger, Valencia; 233 cs., Cresca & Co., Valencia; 150 cs., Ivring Nat. Bank, Valencia; 100 cs., Harker & Bodin, Valencia; 650 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Valencia; 650 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Valencia; 100 cs., J. Castillo, Valencia; 100 cs., Greeca & Co., Valencia; 100 cs., Harker & Bodin, Valencia; 3,000 cs., Irving Nat. Bank, Gandia; 301 cs., Cresca & Co., Valencia; 100 cs., Order, Gandia; 361 bgs., Fidelity Intern. Trust Co., Kingston; 100 bgs., Huth Gillespie & Son, Kingston; 250 bgs., Nortsy & Co., Kingston
POTASSIUM SALTS—10 kgs., Mayer Eonderburg Co., London; Carbonate, 104 csks., Order, London; Caustic, 322 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Chlorate, 300 csks., Peters White & Co., Hamburg; 280 bbls., Order, Hamburg; Hydrate, 1 csc., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; Nitrate, 500 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg; Permanganate, 400 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Premanganate, 400 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 400 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 400 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 400 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 300 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 400 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 300 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Spensananate, 200 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Spensananate,

Bremen
QUEBRACHO LOGS—21,003 pcs., Tannin
Corp., Santa Fe Argentine
QUICKSILVER—60 flasks, Poillon & Poirier,
Vera Cruz; 20 flasks, Order, Vera Cruz
QUININE—13 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks.,
Rotterdam; 20 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co.,
Rotterdam

Rotterdam; 20 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam
ROCHELLE SALTS—20 bbls., 30 kgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam
ROOT—Apecca, 17 bgs., R. Del Castillo, Cartagena; Belladonna, 23 bls., Penn. R. R. Co., Hamburg; Broom, 180 bls., H. A. Van Daalen, Vera Cruz; Dandelion, 25 bgs., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; Flower, 16 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; Gentian, 88 bls., Arnand Gaidon Freres, Marseilles; 10 bgs., Order, Marseilles; Sarmaparilla, 30 bls., D. L. Bretzfelder Bros., Tampico; 7 bls., Gerdan Co., Cristobal SAL AMMONIAC—15 cslss., Bush Beach &

SAL AMMONIAC-15 csks., Bush Beach & Gent. Inc., Rotterdam; 56 bbls., Order, Hamburg 15 csks., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 14 csks., T. A. Van Brunt & Co., Ham-

14 csks., T. A. Van Brunt & Co., Hamburg
SEED—Cardamom, 25 cs., C. Huisking, Inc., Livingston; Castor, 1,378 bgs., Order, Madras; 40,855 bgs., Order, Coranada; Colchicum, 55 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Hamburg; Coriander, 125 bgs., A. Joensson & Co., London; 150 bgs., C. F. Armstrong, London; 263 bgs., Order, Marseilles; Fennel, 9 bgs., East River Nat. Bank, Palermo; 75 bxs., Gallagher & Ascher, Palermo; 75 bxs., Gallagher & Ascher, Palermo; 70 bls., Armand Gaidon Freres, Marseilles; 84 scks., McLaughlin Gormley & King, Marseilles; 188 bgs., Order, Marseilles; Fescue, 100 scks., Nat. City Bank, Dunedin; 200 scks., Order, Dunedin; 200 scks., Order, Bluff; Linseed, 17.047 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; Mustard, 300 scks., Order, Naples; Palm, 7 cs., McHutchinson & Co., Ro de Janeiro; Poppy, 25 bgs., F. T. Horton & Co., Rotterdam; 150 bgs., J. Wertheimer & Sons, Rotterdam; 1200 bls., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bls., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; 200 bls., Serham Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; 110 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Buenos Aires; Senna—Co., Stephenson & Co., Port Sudan; 15 bls., Order, Port

SHELLAC—28 cs., Marx & Rawolle, Hamburg
SOAP—200 bxs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 5 cs., A. Murphy & Co., Rotterdam; 5 cs., Meir & Frank Co., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Bernard Judae & Co., Rotterdam; 3 cs., W. Schall & Co., Bermerhaven; 2 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 4 csks., Thompson & Putney, Liverpool; 1 csk., Penn. R. R. Co., Liverpool; 1 cse., O. C. Gregory, London; 1 cse., Atlantic Fwdg. Co., Hamburg; 6 cs., Order. Hamburg; 51 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Marseilles; 1 drum, J. Goldman,

Southampton; 3 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

Southampton; 3 Cs., 1. D. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

SODIUM SALTS—Benzoate, 20 drs., 20 cs., Order. London; Carbonate, 10 kgs., Order. London; Cyanure, 224 cs., Nat. City Bank, Havre; Hyposulfide, 200 csks., Johnson & Sns., Hamburg; Nitrate, 256 bgs., Order. Christiania; Nitrite, 101 csks., Order, Christiania; Nitrite, 101 csks., Order, Christiania; Prussiate, 20 csks., Nat. City Bank. Rotterdam; 20 csks., Nat. City Bank. Rotterdam; 20 csks., Nat. City Bank. Liverpool; 19 csks. Nat. City Bank. Liverpool; 41 csks., Order, Liverpool; Silica Fluoride, 31 csks., Superfos Co., Copenhagen; Sulfide, 175 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 52 drs., Order. Hamburg; Yellow Prussiate, 18 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

SPICES—Cassia, 1,000 cs., 1,000 bls., C. C.

18 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool
SPICES—Cassia. 1,000 cs., 1,000 bls., C. C.
Armstrong, Canton; 1,300 bls., Bankers
Trust Co., Canton; 25 cs., Bennett Day
Imp. Co., Canton; 200 cs., Order, Canton;
1,670 cs., Catz Amer. Co., Batavia; Broken,
1,000 bls., Equitable Trust Co., Canton;
Chillies. 27 bdls., Order. London; 263 bgs.,
Order, Kilindini; Cloves, 200 bls., Lunham
& Moore, Rotterdam; 75 bgs., Order, Marseilles; 326 bls., Dodge & Olcott, London;

200 bls., Order. London; Ginger, 50 bgs., Order, London; Mace, 2 cs., 8 bbls., 19 bgs., Frame & Co., Grenada; 4 bgs., 9 bbls., 19 chrer, Grenada; 52 cs., E. Miltenberg, Rotterdam; Mustard, 40 cs., J. Personeni & Co., Genoa; 101 cs., Order, Genoa; 3 cs., Cocano Shpg. Co., Genoa; 65 cs., Order, Genoa; 30 cs., Austin Nichols & Co., Bordeaux; Nutmegs, 194 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada. Grenada; 130 bgs., Frame & Co., Grenada; 60 bgs., Order, Grenada; 90 cs., 14 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 88 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Batavia; 200 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 200 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 1,066 bgs., Order, Grenada; 1,183 bgs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Batavia; 1,183 bgs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Batavia; 1,183 bgs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Batavia; 1,183 bgs., C. T. Julia & Co., Monte Cristy; 4 bdls., Amer. Exch. Nat. bank, Tuticorin TALC-200 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa; 200 bgs., T. A. Sciomon & Ros., 237

bank, Tuticorin
TALC-200 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa; 200
bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa; 37
c., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 1,100 bgs.,
Hal. Disc. & Trust Co., Genoa; 60 cs.,
Binney & Smith, Bordeaux

Netherland Corp., for

TAPIOCA—400 bgs, Netherland Corp. for Oversea Trade, Batavia; Flour, 575 bls., Java Amer. Exp. Co., Rotterdam; 572 bls..

Putger Bleecker Co., Rotterdam; 1,280 bgs., First Nat. Bank Boston, Batavia; 508 bgs., comm. Co., Sourabaya; 357 bgs., Cafetea Imptg. Co., Samarang; Pearl, 523 car. Amer. Co., Batavia; 100 bgs., Oversea Trade Co., Batavia; 230 bgs., French Kreme Co., Batavia; 230 bgs., French Kreme Co., Batavia; 378 scks., C. Pfizer & Co., Alicante; 146 scks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Alicante; 378 scks., C. Pfizer & Co., Valencia; Cream, 130 bbls., 50 kgs., Superfos Co., Rotterdam; 50 csks., Order, Rotterdam

ANILLA BEANS—54 cs., G. Lucders & Co., Havre: 6 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Bordeaux; 16 cs., Order, Bordeaux; 10 cs., G. Lucders & Co., Southampton

16 cs., Order, Bordeaux; 10 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Southampton WAX-3i cs., W. Schall & Co., Havre; 8 bgs., Order, Sydney; 8 bgs., Cooper & Cooper, Melbourne; 4 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Aguadilla; 4 bgs., Habicht & Co., Sandoz; Bees, 4 seroons, J. J. Julia & Co., Monte Cristy; 3 seroons, J. A. Thomen, Monte Cristy; 6 ceramic, 25 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Maneral. 200 bgs., Order, Hamburg ZINC-Chloride, 30 cs., Schieffelin & Co., London; 1 bg., Order, Hamburg

PERFUMERY EXPORTS TO SO. AMERICA

American exports of perfumery, cosmetics and all toilet preparations to Argentina and Brazil have nearly tripled in value, as compared with 1913, says the Drugs and Chemicals Division of the Department of Commerce. A comparison of value of the exports to those countries for 1913, 1921 and 1922 is shown below:

Countries	101 1710, 1744 411		
		(F	irst 7 mos.)
*	1913	1921	1922
Argentina	\$58,774	\$148,260	\$142,591
	21,392	61,648	41,104

American makes of talcum powder, packed in the standard size cans, are preferred, but certain brands put up locally, using either imported or Brazilian talc, have a large sale owing to their lower price. Essential oils are imported principally from France, with Germany, Great Britain, Holland and United States following in the order mentioned.

Notwithstanding the fact that the buying public of Peru is comparatively small, there exists a fair market for toilet articles of all kinds. Among the well-to-do classes, the highest grades of perfumes, soaps and face powders are in demand, the French perfumes occupying first place in popular esteem, though by far the largest proportion of toilet preparations are imported from the United States. Owing to the long-continued hold on this market of European perfumes of the expensive class, American brands will find great difficulty in competing with them.

Figures showing exports from the United States by countries will be issued in mimeographed form by the Department of Commerce in September. The report will cover sulfuric acid, copper sulfates, bleaching powder, wood alcohol, formaldehyde, acetate of lime, antitoxins, serums and vaccines, quinine and other salts of cinchona, ginseng, other roots, herbs and barks, other medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (exclusive of morphine and other opium alkaloids, caffeine, cocaine and strychnine, which are shown separately; perfume and toilet powders, talcum and other toilet powders, creams, rouges and cosmetics; dentifrices and toilet preparations.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until Feb. 14 the operation of schedules which propose to reduce the rates on imported shipments of vegetable oils from Pacific Coast points to certain points in Central Freight Association Territory, from 105 to 75 cents per 100 pounds.

DRUGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Imports at San Francisco for the second week of October included the following: On the steamer Taiyo Maru, from Hongkong, to order 50 cases cassia and 169 packages cinnamon, and to Bank of California National Association 1136 bags pearl tapioca; from Shanghai, to the Wah Chong Trading Corp. 750 cases antimony regulus, and from Kobe, to the Nippon Trading Co. 625 bags linseed cake.

On the steamer Iowan, from Hamburg, to Western Butchers Supply Co. 10 casks nitrate of potash, to Adolph Hurst & Co. 4 casks printing colors, and from London, to A. P. Parker & Co. 334 bags nitrogenous organic fertilizer.

On the steamer Californian, from Glasgow, to A. P. kong, to Bank of California National Association 100 cases cassia; from Colombo, to Bank of California National Association 94 bales cinnamon, to H. W. Newhall & Co. 100 bales cinnamon, Anglo & London Paris National Bank 100 bales cinnamon, to American Exchange National Bank 150 bales cinnamon and to the Bank of California 101 bales cinnamon; from Shanghai, to the Irving National Bank 1100 cases antimony regulus.

On the steamer China, from Yokohama, to Mitsui & Co. 100 cases arsenic powder.

On the steamer Caliornia, from Glasgow, to A. P. Parker & Co. 755 bags dried blood; from Hamburg, to order 1100 casks nitrate of ammonia and 19 cases salmiac, to C. H. Otto & Co. 190 barrels hyposulfide of soda and 100 barrels chlorate of potash.

Only crude drugs having "therapeutic or medicinal properties and chiefly used for medicinal purposes" can get by the new tariff without the ten per cent duty provided they are "not advanced in value by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the dugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture." And also provided they can get by the Department of Agriculture.

Restriction on the importation into the United Kingdom of all kinds of fertilizers has been removed by the British Board of Trade, according to a cablegram from Consul General Skinner, at London. Restriction again has been imposed on the exportation of dynobel, samsonite and Thames powder. The license requirement for the exportation of these three explosives was removed July 27.

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Payment—Must accompany order, add 10c if replies are to be forwarded.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RECENT change in government mineral policy made you part owner of large and valuable chemical deposit. Write for full information. Burnham Chemical Co., 211 Reno National Bank Bldg., Reno, Nevada.

GROWER will contract with reliable firms. at fair price, for term of years, an acreage of wormwood, tansy, spearmint or peppermint. Box 238. DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of getting into communication with Chemical Manufacturers making chemicals suitable for the Textile, Paner and Rubber trades also Dyewood and Tannic Acid makers. He has an extensive business extending over the last twenty-five years with a central office in Manchester. Would accept agency or finance own business Box 797, Ashburner's Advertising Agency, 10, Piccadilly, Manchester, England.

DISTRIBUTING concern in Pittsburgh wish to secure a good connection on Citric, Tartaric Acids, and allied chemicals on a commission basis Box 233, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED. Well-known responsible concern with warehousing and trucking facilities, to act as New York City distributor. No investment required. Dextro Products Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY money-making possibilities buying Texas 40-acre potash-oil leases within territory now being actively developed under Government supervision. Particulars. Whittle, 103 Third Avenue, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

BLEACHING POWDER—Wanted a Chemist or Foreman with experience in the manufacture of Bleaching Powder by the Weldon Process. Box 248, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A SALESMAN who knows the Essential Oil. Perfume and Soap trade thoroughly. One who can sell a complete line of foreign perfume bases. Must be unusually competent and have good personality. Answer stating qualifications and salary desired. Box 244, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN (3) with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, to sell cuemical raw materials for an old established firm. Salary will be commensurate with ability shown. State in detail and in confidence your experience, age and salary expected. Box 255, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LABORATORY MAN experienced in the manufacture of shaving and dental cream. Must be capable of producing superior quality. Box 253, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

TEXTILE CHEMIST with experience in finishing cotton goods. State age, experience and salary expected when applying. Box 256, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHEMIST-Mass. Inst. of Tech. 1922 graduate desires position as chemist or chemical engineer with an organic manufacturing firm. Experience as salerman and chemist. Salary no object. References. Box 250 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHEMIST: Would consider position, ten years practical experience in pharmaceutical and proprietary manufacturing, at present manager of old. established concern. Box 246. DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED position by Drug & Sundries Salesman, 19 years experience with Drug trade in western Penna. Box 282, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

TECHNICAL man, chemist, wants a situation as foreman in the manufacture of mineral and organic acids, anhydrides and other derivatives; acetic anhydride by the chlorine (cl) sulphur dioxide (SO₂) process; long experience in the use of catalytic effects, grillo mass and others; American and British experience. Box 249, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICALS—Young man, educated, commercial and army experience, knowledge of technical terms, also Spanish, desires clerical position. Louis Goodman, 143 West 113th Street.

POSITION WANTED by progressive all around thoroughly trained wholesale drug man 38 years of age. Box R. K. 237, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ALL AROUND wholesale drug man wishes to connect with reliable house, preferably in the West. Box RX 254, DRUG & CHEM-ICAL MARKETS.

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OFFER Talc, high grade imported, also various surplus drugs; attractive prices. Fulton Laboratories, Inc., 207 Water St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE: American Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Barks, Seeds, Flowers, Witch Hazel leaves, Ginseng, etc. Inquiries solicited. Joseph Powell Co., Bristol, Tenn.

WANTED: odd and surplus lots of chemicals, dyes, drugs, intermediates, oils, gums, etc. Dye Drug and Chemical Co., 105 John St., N. Y. City, Beekman 7563.

FOR SALE 500 lbs. technical Benzaldehyde in carboys. Address Box 251, DRUG & CHFMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Inquiries on Acid Phosphate, Super Phosphate, Sulphate of Ammonia, Whale Guano and Castor Pomace. Also inquiries for Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Bleach, and Sulphate of Alumina. Also inquiries for Sodium Sulphide, fused and broken 60-62% (special form of broken). Box 236, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

WANTED, enameled pot 100-125 gallons with or without jacket; also several iron drums with removable head. Franken, Chatham, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: 2 No. 150 Kelly Filter Presses, 2 1,600 gallon Buffalo nitrators; 2 1,500 gallon Buffalo Reducers. Box 1288, Providence, R. I.

WANTED a Pharmaceutical Still about 500 gals. capacity tilting type. State condition and price. Kay Laboratories, Chester, Conn.

FOR SALE: 400 gross flint glass oval tubes 4½ inches long, ½ inches largest diameter. Also large surplus stock high quality pasteboard boxes, 3½ x 3½ x ¾ inches, covered with gray paper, suitable for ampoules. Box 242, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: an Emulsifier, about 25 gallon capacity. State full particulars and price, also maker's name. A. A. P. Corp., 57 New Chambers St., N. Y. City.

WANTED: Single effect Vacuum or Evaporation Pan approximately 11 ft. 6 in. dia. by 8 ft. 6 in. on straight side, with conical bottom. Send full description, also cuts or blue prints and price. Answer 2 Cyril Terrace, A

PLANT EQUIPMENT

WANTED: Small mixer and color mill, laboratory size. State make and price. Box 357, Passaic, N. J.

WANTED: Sharples Super Centrifuge, belt driven. Must be in perfect condition. State full particulars and price. Box 241, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

EXCESS Laboratory Chemicals & Equipment for sale. Send want lists E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE: Machinery and supplies, cotton, worsted, print works, second-hand. Send for description of offerings. Box 240, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Used laboratory scale, give price and condition. Passaic Color Corporation, Passaic, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASK THE Bureau of Employment of the Chemists' Club (Agency) 52 East 41st Street, New York City. If you need a chemist (man or woman) for the laboratory or works. If you wish a position for the practice of your profession. No charge to employers. Moderate fee to applicants. Prof. Herbert R. Moody, Chairman Club Committee.

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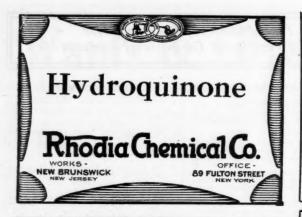
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The Miner-Edgar Co.

Monsanto Chemical Works

Nichols Copper Co.

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Victor Chemical Works

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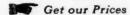
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